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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING ON THE 10th day of September, 1870, duly qualified before the Judge of Probate of New Hanover County, as the Executor of the last will and testament of James M. Books, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment thereof; and to all persons having claims against the same to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of October, 1871, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JAMES F. BLAND,
Executor.
nov 18 41-6t*

Farmer and Gardener Wanted.

A PRACTICAL Farmer and Gardener is wanted for a farm of 50 acres on the Sound, within 6 miles of Wilmington. To an enterprising and industrious man, well recommended, liberal terms would be given. A man with an industrious wife and family, and who has a little capital, preferred. The soil of the farm cannot be surpassed for raising all kinds of vegetables

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oct 21 37—eow2m*

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oct 21 37-6mch

SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Hanson F. Murphy, as Administrator de bonis non of William Keith, plaintiff,
Against
Elizabeth Larkins, Benjamin F. Keith, Annabella Moore, and David Jones and Margaret Ann, his wife, defendants.

AMENDED PETITION FOR A SALE OF the lands of William Keith, deceased, for the payment of his debts. The defendants, Elizabeth Larkins, and David Jones and Margaret Ann, his wife, are notified to appear before the said Court, at the Clerk's office in the Court House, in the city of Wilmington, on the 3d day of January, A. D, 1871, and plead, answer, or demur to the amended petition, or judgment will be rendered according to the prayer thereof.

J. C. MANN, Clerk.

DAVIS & MURPHY,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
nov 11 40-w1aw6w

OXFORD HIGH SCHOOL,

Oxford, N. C.

J. H. HORNER, S. H. GRAVES, } Associate Principals.

This School, which has been for the last twenty years under the exclusive charge of J. H. Horner, will henceforth be conducted under the joint supervision of the above Principals, with competent assistant instructors in every department.

A regular course of study in Natural Science, Commercial Science, and the Modern Languages has been added for the benefit of those students who may desire only a good business education.

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Circulars containing full particulars, furnished upon application.
dec 15 67-1td2tw

NOTICE.

I NOW OFFER FOR SALE MY PLANTATION two miles and a half from Goldsboro,* on the N. C. R. R., containing twelve hundred and seventy-four (1,274) acres good cotton land.—Come and see. Terms liberal.

W. B. CARR.
nov 27 52-d1t—wtf

THE LEADING CHURCH MUSIC BOOK OF THE SEASON!

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BY L. O. EMERSON.

The best Sacred Music Book ever written by the author. Entirely new. Choirs and Congregations are delighted with it. Price, $1 50; $13 50 per dozen. Sample copies sent post-paid on receipt of price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
dec 1 48-2tw

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1870.

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour.

A bill from the House appointing a commission to investigate alleged frauds and illegalities connected with the election in the county of Wayne, was read.

On motion of Mr. McClammy, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

A communication from the Code Commission transmitting a bill fixing certain fees, &c., was presented.

Mr. Gilmer moved the reference of the bill to the Judiciary without being read.

Mr. Love opposed the reference. It was well known by himself and others, that by a vote of the last Legislature this Code Commission was abolished, but by some means the bill was made way with and not ratified. It was an imposition upon the State as the matter now stands, and he was not disposed to recognize this Code Commission in any manner whatever; he therefore moved to lay it on the table.

The vote was taken and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Lehman introduced a bill prepared by the Code Commission, amending the Code of Civil Procedure.

During the reading of the bill, Mr. Warren inquired if this was not the same bill that had been laid on the table, as coming from the Code Commission.

Mr. Lehman replied, saying that the bill was introduced by himself, that he had not received it from the clerk.

Mr. Warren had opposed the reference of the bill, and he believed that this attempt to get the bill before the House was a subterfuge. He therefore moved its rejection.

Mr. Lehman said that he had introduced the bill—having adopted it as his own. It was true that he did not draw the bill. It was not unusual for Senators to introduce bills that were not drawn by themselves. He said that to dispose of this bill in the manner indicated by the Senator from Beaufort, would in effect be to deny him his rights as a Senator.

Mr. Warren disclaimed any intention of treating the Senator from Craven (Mr. L.) with disrepect. For him he entertained high respect. It was, however, evident, that this was a subterfuge, and he could not characterize it as anything else. The Senate has just declined to consider this very bill, coming from the Code Commission.

Mr. Lehman disclaimed offering the bill as a subterfuge. He was aware that gentlemen entertained serious objections to the Code of Civil Procedure. He entertained objections to it himself. He thought it susceptible of amendments.—He thought this bill would exhibit to the Senate the fact that it could be so improved as not to necessitate the abolishment of the Code.

Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, hoped the motion to reject would prevail. It was a notorious fact that the Commission framing this bill had been abolished but by dereliction of duty, not to say gross fraud, the act had been suppressed. He therefore should vote to reject the bill.

Mr. Love would not infringe upon any right of the Senator from Craven, but the bill introduced by him purports to be framed by the Code Commission and not by the Senator himself. He was opposed to either directly or indirectly recognizing that Commission.

Mr. Dargan would be as far as any man from reflecting on any gentleman in this Senate, but he favored the passage of this motion to reject. He did not deem the recommendations of this Commission entitled to any respect or consideration at the hands of the Legislature.

Its duties had ceased. It had been abolished. It seemed, however, that it was a kind of feline character, with about nine lives, and when we thought it dead, it keeps creeping in these halls.

Mr. Murphy would vote for this motion, but in doing so he designed no reflection upon the Senator from Craven. He thought it an outrage that this Code Commission was yet forcing themselves upon the attention of this Senate. He well recollected that the bill abolishing the Code Commission passed the last Legislature. It had been suppressed and he hoped that steps would be taken to investigate the matter, and that the guilty parties would be discovered and properly punished.

Mr. Brogden agreed with the Senator relative to the passage of the bill abolishing the Code Commission, but he thought that this bill should be referred.

Mr. Lehman argued to show that the Code Commission was a constitutional requirement and could not be abolished by a mere act of the Legislature. He reiterated that he did not offer the bill as a report of the Commission but had adopted as his own.

Mr. Olds said he thought the object of this whole matter was to render the Code odious, with a view of advancing the interest of a call of a Convention.

The question recurring on the motion to reject, it was carried, yeas 29, nays 13.

Mr. Cook, from the Committee on Constitutional Reform, reported a Convention bill. The bill provides for submitting the question of calling a Convention to a vote of the people on the 16th of February next—delegates to be elected at the same time and restricts the Convention, not permitting any interference with either the political or civil status of the freedman, or alteration of the homestead or personal property exemption, or mechanics lien law.

After some discussion the further consideration was postponed until to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

The Senate then adjourned until 10 o'clock Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

Mr. Sparrow from the Judiciary Committee made report on the impeachment of the Governor. (Heretofore published.)

Mr. Johnston of Buncombe, from the Special Committee on Constitutional Reform, reported favorably upon the bill calling a Convention, with certain amendments. The bill with amendments were placed on the calendar and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Strudwick, the rules were suspended and the resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee impeaching W. W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, was taken up.

Dudley, col., moved to lay it on the table. The yeas and nays being called the motion was rejected by a vote of yeas 37, nays 61, (a party vote.)

Mr. French said that there was no evidence upon which to base such a resolution.

Mr. Sparrow said he must express his surprise at the course pursued by the gentlemen on the other side of the House.—He had supposed that for once a resolution had been introduced into this House which would meet the approval of all parties. An assault has been made by the Chief Executive officer of the Commonwealth upon the Constitution and laws of the State, which he was sworn to defend. The people of the State of North Carolina demanded of their representatives a vindication of the outraged law. Indeed, the public sentiment of the whole country demanded it. The accredited organ of the Governor, published in this city, had demanded of this House that the Governor be allowed, at the bar of the Senate, to vindicate his character against what it characterizes as slanders. After this demand by the Governor himself, he was surprised at the course pursued by the Governor's friends on the floor of this House. The gentleman from New Hanover wished to know upon what testimony the committee based their action in this matter.

Upon evidence, sir, which is now matter of public history, and known to every member of the House and the whole country. Upon evidence reported to us by the Governor himself, in his annual message, and also from evidence on file in the records of the Courts and in the hands of the members of this House. Evidence which we not only may, but are bound to take notice of. We do not sit here to try the Governor; this is the province of the Senate, the members of which will sit as sworn jurors, and where the Governor will be entitled to a full and fair trial.

Page, colored, made a constitutional argument against the resolution.

Tucker, colored, took strong grounds against the resolution.

Mabson, colored, said the resolution of impeachment, presented by the Judiciary Committee, was sustained by no evidence.

Mr. Brown argued against the resolution.

Mr. Waring was in favor of the resolution, because serious charges of gross violations of the law of the land were made against the Executive of this State, and it was due to the fair fame of the State that, if the charges were true, he should be impeached and turned out of office, and if not true, it was also due to the fair fame of the State that these foul charges against its Governor should be blotted out by a full and fair investigation as the law directs. He did not see how Republicans, who extol the patriotism and integrity of the Governor whom they elected to office, could oppose this, their only means to acquit the Governor before the world of these damning charges. He did not know W. W. Holden in this matter, but he wished the serious charges brought against the Governor of North Carolina, to be freely and fairly investigated. He was a Conservative, but he came to this Legislature not to seek revenge for past wrongs, but to legislate and act for the integrity of his State.

If the charges of these violations of law by the Governor of the State be true, why turn him out of office, if they are not true, why it will so appear at the trial, and he will have had the advantage of vindicating himself in the eyes of the world.

Messrs. Ellison, col., and Sykes, col., opposed the resolution.

Mr. Sparrow said that he would state in behalf of the Judiciary Committee for the information of members, that the adoption of this

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1870.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE JOURNAL.]

FROM RALEIGH.

IMPEACHMENT.

GOVERNOR HOLDEN ARRAIGNED—LIEUT. GOVERNOR CALDWELL ASSUMES THE DUTIES OF GOVERNOR, JUDGE WARREN PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 20.

The Managers of the House, Messrs. Sparrow, Broadfoot, Welch, Johnston, Dunham, Scott and Gregory, accompanied by the Committee of the Whole House of Representatives, appeared before the bar of the Senate at 11 o'clock and exhibited eight articles of impeachment against Gov. Holden.

After announcing that the Senate would take due order on the articles, President Caldwell retired from the Chair to assume the duties of Governor.

Hon. Edward J. Warren, Senator from Beaufort, was then elected President of the Senate.

Gov. Holden made no opposition to surrendering the office. The Court of Impeachment will convene as soon as Chief Justice Pearson arrives.

Stop Thief!

The books show that Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, has squandered, as "contingencies," up to the present time, $339,439 82! Bullock is heavy on "contingencies;" but then it takes a great deal to keep his henchmen true to him.

The Legislature.

The proceedings of Saturday in both branches of the Legislature were without special interest. In the Senate the Convention Bill was debated and amended, but the final action was postponed until yesterday.

The House was occupied upon private bills, among which was the one concerning Wilmington, which passed. The Senatorial election for Alamance and Guilford was ordered for the 24th of December, although the Governor had issued proclamation fixing it for the 14th of January.

Fault Finding.

Some of the Conservative papers of the State seem to think that the highest duty of newspapers is to find fault. If they would always be sure that what they complain of was wrong, or that the alleged fault had been committed at all, there might be some point to these objections. No good surely is to be accomplished by indulging in unnecessary and unfounded complaints. This show of honesty is not what the people want. It is the substance they desire. We cannot, with impunity, complain of or abuse the leaders of our own party for imaginary or trivial shortcomings without injury to the cause we all have at heart.

We do not, on the other hand, believe that party men should be upheld if their public conduct is not in keeping with strict honesty, exact justice and the high standard of reformation and economy in our State administration set up by the Conservative party. This much we must demand from our representatives. But we are disposed to allow the members of the Legislature time to develop their policy before we find fault; we will not attack them upon trivial matters, even if we may differ from them.

We find in a Conservative paper a severe censure upon the members of the Legislature for voting themselves five dollars *per diem* for their services. In the first place, no such bill has passed. In the second place, we are not prepared to condemn it if it had been done. The people of North Carolina are willing to pay their representatives a reasonable compensation for their labors. They do not ask men to leave their families and homes and business, to give their time and services for nothing. One thing is certain, that whatever may be the sum voted themselves, it is expected of the members to render services to North Carolina worth millions of dollars—nay, benefits which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. We agree with the distinguished Senator from Anson, that if the only difference between the Conservative and Radical parties consisted in a saving of two dollars a day in the pay received by members of the Legislature, the August victory would be a very fruitless one.

We do not know at what the *per diem* will be fixed, but we are satisfied that the action in this matter will be just to the people of the State.

Another finds fault that it is proposed to raise the salary of the Attorney-General. The salary of the Attorney-General has not been increased, and if it had we see no cause for a cry of extravagance.—He is not paid enough, and we should at least be just. The salaries of useless officers are being cut down to nothing, and others materially decreased, to render the proportion between the salary and the services rendered something like equal. If in the opinion of the Legislature the salary paid to the Attorney-General is not in proportion to his duties, we are perfectly willing to leave the matter to the decision of those who have already shown such good judgment upon this question.

Yet another paper launches its thunderbolts at the Legislature because it has agreed to pay a fair and reasonable price for printing. As custodians of the public moneys we do not ask that body to take better care of it than they do of their own. We are willing for them to make contracts for printing and for other things at prices which are just to both parties. We do not believe that the people of North Carolina are unwilling to pay those who work for them a fair compensation. Surely if this be an error it is not one which calls for such special denunciation.

Then, again, there is another set of fault-finders, who think they make a great display of independence and fairness in denouncing the action of the Senate in unseating Major WILLIAM A. SMITH, of Alamance, and retaining Colonel JOHN A. GILMER, of Guilford, because they both held certificates of election from the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District. Both were elected, say they, and should be given their seats, or if the election of one was illegal, also was the other. All the reputation for superior honesty and justice obtained by such a course is cheaply earned. We admire that boldness which dares to do right regardless of personal or party influences, but we do not covet the advantage which arises from fawning upon your enemy because he may have personal or official influence.

No one could vote to retain Major SMITH in his seat without endorsing, wittingly or unwittingly, the military crusade which Governor Holden inaugurated against the people of Alamance, and no one could vote to unseat Colonel GILMER without being obliged to vote to unseat Judge SHIPP, as Attorney General, or Hon. J. M. LEACH as member of Congress. There was a legal election in a part of the Senatorial District where the people were not proclaimed in insurrection, and where no armed soldiers appeared at the polls. Why, then, men who complied faithfully with the laws of the State should be deprived of their votes we cannot tell. Governor Holden and his party friends, who endorsed his action, have no right to claim advantages from his crimes, nor should innocent people suffer for them. No other decision could have rendered full justice to all parties and none other would have been proper.

Still another class of fault-finders are dissatisfied with the impeachment of the Governor because it is of doubtful policy and will be attended with some cost. We have little patience with men who place such paltry considerations in the balance with the sacred rights of property, of freedom of speech, and of the press, of personal liberty, which the Governor so ruthlessly violated. There are wrongs for which no motives of policy can atone, and there are rights for the loss of which no money can compensate.

Elections.

Quite a number of vacancies in the General Assembly are to be filled on Saturday next, 24th inst. In Alamance the election has been declared invalid, and in Caswell no one received the certificate of election to the Legislature from the Sheriff. In Nash there is a vacancy, caused by the death of the representative.

Captain James A. Graham is the Conservative candidate for the Senate from Alamance and Guilford, and Major William A. Smith is the Radical candidate. Colonel A. C. McAllister is running for the House on the Conservative ticket, and White is the Radical candidate. In Caswell Levingston Brown, Esq., is the Conservative candidate for the Senate, and Colonel E. B. Withers and Yancey Jones for the House of Representatives. Dr. Drake is the Conservative candidate for the House in Nash county.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.—It is stated in North Carolina papers that Senator Abbott will exert himself to prevent the removal of Governor Vance's disabilities, and in the event that the action of Congress is such as he desires will then assert his claim to the seat to fill which Vance has been chosen. The ground upon which this claim is based is that he (Senator Abbott), received the next highest number of votes in the Senatorial election, and is, therefore, entitled to the seat should Governor Vance continue under the Congressional ban. In taking this position Senator Abbott will oppose the wishes of a number of the most influential republican journals. He is making a personal matter of a very important national question—namely, the restoration of harmony all over the Union. The Republican party cannot stand the infusion of any more disturbing elements into its organization and the sooner Senator Abbott "backs down" gracefully from his untenable position the better it will be for the party he is supposed to represent.—N. Y. *Herald*.

We supposed that the silly efforts of one or two brainless editors to force General Abbott into the Senate would meet with proper rebuke from honest and intelligent Radicals at the North. We have no doubt that General Abbott would jump at this illegal and violent usurpation of office if permitted. It would be altogether in keeping with the greed of Southern carpet-baggers and quite as constitutional and honorable as the tenure by which he holds his present seat.

Governor Holden.

"It is rumored here to-night," says a late Raleigh telegram, "that General B. F. Butler, the famous impeacher, will come down to defend Holden, who finds it difficult to obtain an efficient corps of counsel among the members of the bar belonging to his party."

"The Governor was impeached on Wednesday, professed religion on Friday, and quite a sensation is created this evening by the announcement that he will be publicly baptised to-morrow, (Sunday) in the Baptist church in this city."

To which the New York *Herald* responds: "Governor Holden goes to his impeachment as if he were going to be hanged. On Friday he professed religion, and to-day he is to be baptized. He might have entertained some hope, even after he chose to accept these familiar accompaniments of the scaffold, but he has cut away all chance of safety by securing Ben Butler as his counsel. Ben was the evil genius of his client in the last impeachment trial he was engaged in, and he is not likely to be more lucky in North Carolina, where the jury he must influence have doubtless long had an inordinate craving for his blood."

Our Shipping Interest.

The general decay of American shipping, in other words, the diminution of vessels in number and tonnage for the last decade is admitted and has attracted general attention. It is attributed to the war, the navigation acts, so far as they prevent the purchase of foreign built craft, the tariff upon articles which enter into the construction of ships, and the increase of steamers.

The subject seems now seriously to engage the attention of Congress, and particularly of a portion of our Northern brethren, always distinguished for an enlightened regard to their own interest.

Our city has participated in the loss to which we refer.

A recent stroll along the wharves, an unusual stir of life, and an unwonted number of vessels evoked recollections of the past periods of thrift, when we could count sometimes one hundred vessels in the harbor, and when our West India trade was large and lucrative, the era of McDougal, Lazarus, Dickinson, and Potter. Wilmington then, as now, furnished more varied and a better assorted cargo for Southern markets than any other port. We had ship yards and ship chandlers and many seamen. Then Wilmington was, undoubtedly, the best market in the Union for sugars, molasses, &c.

It is true the lamentable war in Cuba sadly interferes with the revival of trade with that Island; but all things human have an end—even a goat, as an urchin remarked the other day, when laying his hand upon Billy's head he said, "Pa, this is Billy's butt-end."

We invite the attention of our merchants to this matter. Let them prepare to seize the earliest opportunity to regain what we have lost. Our railways now render Wilmington but little more than a way station. Steamers to Northern ports, each driving out of the trade a score of sail vessels, add but little to our wealth.

Great cities are the growth of commerce. Our situation in opening to us the door of commerce is our advantage over inland towns. Let us make the most of it. The magnitude and prosperity of a city is not dependent upon the depth of water upon its bar or in its harbor. Liverpool, for instance, has outstripped Portsmouth and Plymouth in Europe, Baltimore and New Orleans have beaten Norfolk in our country. Capital, intelligence and energy command success. If we cannot float a Great Western we can send out the cargo of this mammoth in a dozen smaller vessels.

We submit it, as affecting our interest here, that a multitude of sloops, schooners and brigs would more conduce to our wealth than a few ships or steamers of the largest tonnage; and we insist that capital thus invested will, as heretofore, yield directly and indirectly an interest that will soon enrich. We regret the absence of that movement and bustle that Jack Tar always creates, and that formerly animated Water street so signally. In despite of unpleasant incidents, sailor taverns, lumberboats and lumbermen, grog shops, river and bilge water, we shall hail with delight the restoration of prosperity in this line of business.

Impeachment.

2. An accusation or charge brought against a public officer for maladministration in his office.—*Webster*.

The impeachment of Governor Holden by the House of Representatives has put on foot many inquiries in regard to the effect of this action and the manner of the further prosecution of that official.

The enquiry is often made whether it is thought Governor Holden will be impeached, when really the probabilities of his conviction is sought to be ascertained. Governor Holden has been impeached. The House resolved that he be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office. Speaker JARVIS, in giving his charge to the Committee of the House, who were appointed to go to the bar of the Senate and acquaint that body of the action of the House, said: "You are hereby appointed to appear at the bar of the Senate, in the name of the House of Representatives and all the good people of North Carolina, to impeach William W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office."

Representative WELCH in appearing at the bar of the Senate, after referring to the business which brought the Committee there, said: "*I impeach him* in the name of all the Representatives of North Carolina, whose national character he has dishonored. I impeach him in the name of all the people of North Carolina whose laws, rights and liberties he has subverted."

So, too, Representative SPARROW, in reporting to the House, after returning from the Senate, said: "* * * We impeached, as we were directed to do, William W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, &c."

The formal impeachment of the Governor is therefore complete. It remains now for the Senate to organize itself into a court of impeachment for this trial. By an act of the Legislature, ratified 10th day of April, 1869, the Chief Justice of the State must preside when the Governor is impeached. The Lieutenant Governor being effected by the result the reason of this regulation is apparent. In the impeachment trial of President JOHNSON, Senator WADE, of Ohio, the President *pro tem* of the Senate, who would have been President of the United States in case of the conviction of Mr. JOHNSON, insisted upon his right to take his seat on the floor of the Senate during the trial and to participate therein. Objection was made and overruled, and he took part in the trial and voted for conviction. If this was, indeed, his privilege, its breach would have been more honored than its observance.

The Chief Justice has no special powers resulting from his official position. He is only the presiding officer of the Senate while sitting for the trial of impeachment of the Governor, and has no powers differing from those of the Lieutenant Governor while presiding over the Senate as a Court of Impeachment, which he would do were any other than the Governor to be tried.

It is the duty of the Presiding Officer of the Court of Impeachment, whether it be the Lieutenant Governor or the Chief Justice, to direct all necessary preparations in the Senate Chamber; to make and issue by himself or by the Clerk of the Senate, all orders, mandates, writs and precepts authorized by law or by the Senate; to direct all forms of procedure during the trial, and to decide in the first instance, without division, all questions of evidence and incidental questions, but the same shall, on demand of one-fifth of the members present, be decided by yeas and nays. The Chief Justice has no vote upon any question during the trial, but pronounces decision only as the organ of the Senate with its assent.

The Governor is not required to appear and answer the articles of impeachment until the Senate is organized as a Court. This he can do either in person or by Attorney. The Senate cannot so organize for the trial of the present impeachment until the Chief Justice is properly notified by the Senate, with a request for his attendance.

When these formalities are completed, which we suppose will be done during the present week, a reasonable time will be allowed to the Governor to answer the articles, and to prepare for his defense. We suppose any reasonable time, not exceeding a month, will be allowed the Governor to file his answer and prepare his defense. The Senate of the United States allowed President JOHNSON but ten days to file answer, and six days to prepare for trial. The counsel for the President applied for longer time, but their very reasonable request was denied. We suppose, therefore, that the trial will begin between the middle and last of January.

As some inquiries have been made in regard to the suspension of the Governor from office during his trial it may be well to quote a portion of Article 3, Section 12 of the State Constitution.

"In case of the impeachment of the Governor, his failure to qualify, his absence from the State, his inability to discharge the duties of his office, or in case the office of Governor shall in anywise become vacant, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor until the disabilities shall cease, or a new Governor shall be elected and qualified."

In conformity with this requirement of the Constitution the General Assembly, in April 1869, passed an act which declares that "every officer impeached shall be suspended from the exercise of his office until his acquital."

It is under these provisions of the law, therefore, that Governor Holden has been suspended from office.

In regard to the conviction of a person impeached, it requires the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators *present*, and not two-thirds of the whole number of Senators. In a full Senate thirty-four would be required for conviction.

We have referred to these matters in some detail, believing that the particulars we have given will correct erroneous opinions in some, and be of interest to others who have not had the time nor opportunity to investigate the subject for themselves.

We know that the people of the entire State will watch the proceedings of this impeachment trial with the profoundest interest. While we have labored earnestly to have Governor Holden impeached, we have not done so as a partisan, but because we believed that he had outraged the laws of the State and had violated the rights and illegally jeopardized the lives of the people. Now that he is about to be brought to trial we must heartily pray, in the language of Representative WELCH, in impeaching the Governor at the bar of the Senate, that God, the God of eternal justice, may protect the right.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE W., C. & A. R. R.—FIVE MEN INJURED.—A very painful accident occurred on the line of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R., near this city, on last Sunday night, by which two white and three colored men were injured, one of the former very seriously.

At about 9 o'clock an engine and tender, engaged in shifting cars from the shops to the new depot, when about 3 miles from the shops ran over a cow and was thereby thrown form the track, the engine being completely overturned. There were on the engine at the time Mr. Henry Grady, the engineer, Capt. Dukes, a freight conductor and three colored men. As the engine fell Mr. Grady and Capt. Dukes were caught under the engine house, the hot steam and water escaping upon them from the boiler. Mr. Grady broke his way out of the house and got into a ditch, from whence he managed to scramble to the track. He then made his way to the ferry and was sent across to the city. He went immediately to the office of Dr. J. F. King, who was, fortunately, there at the time, and who at once dressed his wounds and afterwards procured a buggy and sent him home. The Doctor reports him as being badly injured, his face being severely scalded, and the flesh on his hands and arms being burned almost to a crisp.

He suffered very much yesterday, having swollen a great deal, with both eyes closed and lying perfectly helpless. As there are no internal injuries Dr. King thinks that he may recover, although it is impossible to predict the result.

Capt. Dukes was slightly burned in the face, his wounds having been dressed by Dr. E. A. Anderson. The injuries received by the three colored men are very slight.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—One of the most audacious highway robberies that we have ever heard of in this section was brought to our notice yesterday. It seems that a young man named Nathan Humphrey, a son of Sheriff Humphrey, of Onslow county, while on the way to his home on last Friday night, when about 8 miles from the city, was attacked by two negroes, who succeeded in getting from him some $40 in currency. There was some $80 in a trunk, which was in the cart, which the robbers did not get. Mr. H.'s horse becoming unmanageable, they became frightened at the noise and left.

Mr. Humphrey did not dream of danger, and was riding quietly along at the time, being only some half-mile behind several other carts, which, however, he did not overtake until he arrived at the next feeding place. Fortunately he received no injury to his person during the melee that occurred. He received a cut, however, across the breast, which pierced through an overcoat, a vest and two shirts, nearly grazing the skin. He was unable to recognize the attacking party, but suspicion is pointing strongly to two colored individuals.

Governor McClurg, of Missouri, has appointed D. T. Jewett, of St. Louis, United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by Senator Drake's appointment as Chief Justice of the Court of Claims.

For the Journal.

WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

BY POPINACK.

Old and New—By the Way—Sleeping Cars—Stone Mountain—Atlanta—The Girl of the Period—Specimen of a Class—The Cash Box—A Word from Fennyson.

Going west I find to be quite a different affair from my juvenile conception, which found its embodiment in the inevitable covered wagon. Shaggy horses with mud-stained hoofs, the greasy "chist" and bed-clothes, brood of flaxen-haired children, mater-familias looking out from the shadow of a poke bonnet and covert of pipe-smoke, "old man" tending alongside with whip in hand and that well known, bob tailed, invaluable dog, "good for coons and every other varmint under the sun," following the fortunes of the family from the old country. Exploding our conception, like a minature balloon, we make the start with our goods and chattels in money and a half dozen trunks, draw on a pair of fresh kids as we leave the "Parcell" in Wilmington, and with our strapped rug, and packet of segars in our overcoat pockets step aboard the Southern train on the Wilmington, Columbia and Agusta Road, have our hot breakfast, warm dinner and tea at our usual hour, along the way; enjoy our sleeping quarters, and a thousand miles from our starting point find ourself as fresh as a wild goose after a plunge in Blewett's Falls.

Passing through South Carolina one sees those endless fields of cotton, all now of that miserable *dead*-leaf color, save for the last scattering pickings, the enevitable Cuffee finishing up with a languor that stops to gape at the passing train, to nurse the fire that halves his row or roast his "taters" at the same. Then there is the swamp, green now only with "bonnets" and mistletoe and cane; gray with tillandsia vails, bleakly floating over mournful cypress trees, like crape from widowed brows. We are glad when we come where the land swells into sand hills, near the confluence of the Congaree and Waterce. There are pretty places in Orangeburg district, a handsome college and somewhere down there the Clafflin University.—At Branchville we change conductors, but not cars, and afterwards watching a glorious sunset, a gradual rising of stars, and at eight o'clock we cross the Savannah river and slowly pass through the streets of Augusta, with its wide, beautiful streets, adown which glimmer the street-lamps, giving us glimpses which impress us with the elegance of the city. We are going right through, however, make but a momentary stop, long enough to step aboard another train, fitted up with every appliance for comfort; sleeping-cars, with rich curtains looped aside from luxurious couches, sections with sliding doors and cosy mattresses, clean sheets, soft pillows and warm blankets, where one may slumber, lulled by the muffled din of the rapidly moving train. Very different from the old-fashioned bolt-up-right seat where a fellow could indeed indulge in the luxury of recumbency, but could not lie at his length, nor stretch himself with impunity, without at least risking cramp, crick, headache and backache. Instead, we sleep refreshingly, and are waked by a servant, who blacks our boots and supplies us with fresh water, soap and towels for our toilete.

With the daylight we stop for breakfast at Stone Mountain. It is an isolated, pyramidal shaped peak in Northern Georgia, giving its name to an incipient town of probably several hundred inhabitants.

We stand for a moment on the balcony of our breakfast house, watching that grand sentinel mount, a flaming cherub in the rosy dawn, guarding an Eden, grander in its isolation, like the great intellects that loom up in loneliness among the mediocre herd. Then we enter the nice dining room and eat with keen relish the hot-buttered buttercakes, beefsteak and coffee that an obliging host presses upon us. "All aboard," and we are passing on through Northern Georgia, admiring the hilly, rocky, picturesque country, the beautiful seats, the frequent villages, the many evivences of a rich and thriving population. At nine we are in Atlanta, which by no means suggets the Hesperides or Elysian fields to the imagination. It is a rapidly growing place, but does not please our fancy. A traveling companion pronounced it a "dirty place, with an insignificant population, a small matter of forty thousand people." We believe it owes its rapid building up to the enterprise of Yankees and Jews, who have come in since the war ended. We had heard a great deal of "Western girls," the "girls of the period," so very different in their style from our shrinking violets at home (those meek, self-forgetting ones, who for husbands, father or brother, are content to *live*, nor call their sweetness "wasted." Our eyes begin to see things in a new light, if not yet attained to actual sight, "men as trees walking," are visible to us, and how we stare! stare at the display, the heartlessness, the sang-froid, the hypocrisy developed before our eyes,)—the shining, glittering, cruelly corrupt, white-washed sepulchres, that we stumble over! We don't fully realize it all yet, but spite of the brilliant complexions, the pearly teeth, the stupendous heads of hair, toilets magnificent, the profiles a la Greek, we think when we go in search of a wife, it will be *back* to North Carolina, far away among the hills in some brown old farm house, where another single-hearted, as the maid of Astolat, plies the needle, so contemned by the "Girl of the Period," and has a *heart* as well as brain! From Atlanta to Chattanooga is altogether an up-hill business. At Marietta we catch sight of the deep blue-lines that marks a mountain range, and wistfully look from our car-window as we slowly get nearer the Blue Ridge, that dividing line that seems to our fancy to shut in *another* world, and beyond which we will be "among new men, strange faces, other minds." At last we are in the very midst of those spirit-haunting peaks, in their midst and feel how "*distance*, alas, hath lent enchantment to the view, and clothed the mountains in their azure hue." Alas! alas! that knowledge should tear from us delusions so sweet; fancies that enamel the meadow with daisies, the celestial fields above with stars, when, perchance, the earth of the one is bare and the blue of the other utterly obscured.

A few moments of sudden absolute darkness and we find we have passed for the first time through a tunnel! Black as Erebus is the heart of that spur of the Blue Ridge through which we have gone, but if we stand on the platform and look back we see only an arch like a bridge and a dark cavity. We become conscious now that we are quite out of the land of the Pine, those towering brown trunks with their ever green needles, their sonorous music, the lulling monody that from a child could soothe us, the blazing fire its resinous wood afforded, that from a child could cheer us, we find we have *left behind*, and spite of our masculinity we are notified of the existence of a soft spot somewhere in the vicinity of our vest pocket by a painful throb and a moisture about the eyes!

Dear old piney woods, we shall love you as long as we live; and if we go to Alaska or California, where the trees grow so big that a dancing hall can be made of the trunk, we will still account no other tree so dear!

"We are gwine to Arkansas," says a nasal voice, and we turn to look at a specimen of the genus *traveler*, a good type of a class. He looks very much as if Nature had begun on him with a view to making a peppery-tempered, weak minded woman, neglecting, consequently, to *mark* the brows, to heighten or broaden the forehead, or to force out the *nose*, but inflicted instead that *abiding*, useless-to-contend-against evidence of mental imbecility in a man's face—a *small, turned up* nose!! This watery-eyed and rubicund tar heel, who has precipitated himself into matrimony at twenty has his wife and three babies along, evidently "checked through" or they would before this have come up missing; as it is they roll about promiscuously under the seats at night and fare roughly through the day, wrenching stale corn bread from a capacious family reservoir in the shape of a carpet-bag, and drenched with bad water that seems a burlesque on the name contrasted with the pure liquid that gurgles from mossy, flinty fountains in the hilly land at home. The poor little candidates for Arkansas graves, fret fearfully and their adolescent papa is called into requisition to reduce them to quietude. He goes through the *spanking* process in a manner indicative of his predominating termagantive proclivity, his beardless face growing beet-color; his nasal appendage redder and sharper, and the percussive vibrations give rise to deafening yells "Here's your prize candy," says a poor seedy-looking one-armed youth; "the only genuine cream candy in the world, manufactured fresh every day in Bosting." The "*empty* sleeve," *however* emptied, inclines us to generous patronage, but the "Bosting" condiments tempt us not. Directly here he comes again—this time "he cash-box, the grand bargain of the day, money and jewelry actually given away in them." "Won't you have a cash box? Let me insist on your buying one." We observe our *undeveloped* friend from Tarheeldom grow interested; his wife, patterned very much on his own style, but with a woman's wit to help her out, is engaged with the baby at the water stand, so tar-heel unwarily *invests* in a cash box—invests and draws a prize!! a *gold* cross and a breast-pin, which he triumphantly presents to his better half as she resumes her seat. He is red and elated, she looks pale and provoked and snubs him for his pains. However, she hitches on the jewelry, unconscious of its *brassy* character, and swallows the story of its *five dollar* value. So the world gangs, the humbugged and humbuggers making up its floating population.

"Yet life if dashed with flecks of sin
Old Time shall sunder shell from *pearl*."
Good bye till next week!

[*To be continued.*]

From the Sentinel.

Public Meeting in Caswell.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Caswell county, held in the Court House in Yanceyville, N. C., on the 10th of December, 1870, on motion of Col. E. B. Withers, William Long, Esq., was called to the chair. On motion of Hon. John Keer, Dr. R. M. Roan and L. L. M. Totten were requested to act as Secretaries.

Hon. John Kerr, Col. R. B. Watt and Gen. William Lea were appointed a Committee to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who, after retiring, presented through their Chairman, Hon. John Kerr, the following:

The people of Caswell are called to mourn the loss of their honored and revered fellow citizen, Col. Bedford Brown. He died suddenly, in his own chamber, in the course of the night of the 5th inst., at the advanced age of seventy-six. He has thus fallen asleep and been laid with his fathers, after having served his generation with distinguished fidelity, patriotism and ability. His neighbers and countrymen, now assembled in public meeting, appreciating his great moral worth and his matured wisdom and thorough devotion to the interests of his country cannot withhold the expression of their deep sense of the public loss in the occurrence of his death at a crisis in public affairs so momentous as the present. Useful in council at all times, his advice and lead in the present emergency are felt to be indispensable. A long and faithful public service gave him controlling influence over the minds of a large number of the intelligent and virtuous citizens throughout the State, and in this, his native county, his suggestions were heard with the profound deference due to venerable age and the most fully tested integrity. As a neighbor no man was more beloved, and in his domestic relations he was a model of rectitude. While bowing with meek submission to the Divine will, as expressed in his call from time to eternity, they nevertheless experience the sorrow which is natural and inevitable upon an occurrence so melancholy; and from the deep fountains of their hearts they offer this small tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That, in token of our great respect and veneration for the character of our late lamented fellow-citizen, Bedford Brown, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That in further token of our sense of his deserts, a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to select some suitable person to prepare and deliver a funeral oration on his life and character and public services, to be delivered at such time and place as hereafter may be designated. Which resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion, it was unanimously adopted that the proceedings of this meeting be furnished to the Raleigh *Sentinel*, with request to publish, and that the Hillsboro' *Recorder* and all other papers in the State be requested to copy.

The Chair appointed as the Committee, under the second resolution, Dr. N. M. Roan, Col. E. B. Withers and Yancey Jones.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM JONES, Ch'm.

W. M. ROAN, L. L. M. TOTTEN, } Secretaries.

A Requiem.

The New York Herald thus speaks of the Radical party in this section: "The Republican party in the South needs reconstructing quite as badly as any of the rebel States governments did. Too many carpet-baggers, too much politics and too little intelligence have swamped the Radical element in Virginia, North Carolina and Alabama, and the same causes promise like results in Arkansas, Texas, and Georgia. Unless the unscrupulous politicians who have during the last three years manipulated Southern affairs are thrown overboard and party dissensions healed, most of the late rebel States will be lost to the Administration in the election of 1872."

It is said that the Missouri Legislature will now elect General Frank P. Blair as Mr. Drake's successor in the United States Senate.

Barnum's Hotel is Baltimore has been sold at public auction for $300,000. It was bought by Captain Augustus Laughlin and others.

WILMINGTON—CAPE FEAR HARBOR

Dear Journal:—It is with a feeling of pleasure and *pride* that I read, a few days ago, that Mr. Ashe had introduced a bill requesting our members in Congress to use their endeavors to procure additional aid and appropriations for our harbor.—As this is a matter in which every Wilmingtonian is more or less interested a vote of thanks to Mr. Ashe from our citizens would not be inappropriate for his *able* efforts in this direction.

As regards this appropriation I cannot but regret the serious drawback to the prosperity of our city which is found in the entrance from the sea into the Cape Fear River. The prosperity of Wilmington is a matter of moment to the State, and I therefore hope that all the artificial means which science can suggest, may be successfully adopted to facilitate the ingress from the ocean into the Cape Fear River. The public spirit of our town has done very much, and I trust the General Government will freely aid in doing *all* that is possible. It is important to preserve the commercial prosperity of Wilmington. The State gets the whole benefit of it; for it keeps a large and profitable trade *within North Carolina*. We cannot, however, conceal from ourselves the fact that *a great deal must be done* to open, and keep open, the best approaches that can be made to the port of Wilmington. She is fairly entitled to all that we can do for her. She first stepped forward boldly, and that too, when she was small in population and limited in resources, to redeem the State from a depression which had driven very many of her sons into other lands. No little spirit of local rivalry should induce either Wilmington on the one hand, to desire a monopoly of all the trade and profits of the State, or the inhabitants of other localities, on the other, to withhold sympathy and aid on the noble struggle which she is making to overcome natural disadvantages. She grapples with them boldly, and, therefore, were there no other reason for it, deserves support from us all.

Wilmington tried the experiment of becoming prosperous and wealthy by using the simple means which nature had provided, and the experiment proved a failure. She saw that she must find some other mode of connecting herself with the rich country of which she was a part. That the connection would be naturally advantageous, giving to the one a market, and to the other the materials wherewith to build up a prosperous commerce was obvious enough. What did she do? *Why she resolved to build a Railroad.* And, struggling on through insurmountable difficulties, she at length succeeded in establishing the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, which runs in a line almost due North and South across the State, and thereby made herself the largest and most prosperous town in the State.

We have not roads enough. We want our State intersected by more railroads, especially those in contemplation, of which it is unnecessary to speak here. When they shall have been completed—when one may to-day leave in the breakers of the Atlantic, and to-morrow stand among the clouds—on the mountain tops of the distant West. When the whole State is thus brought together we will then have a North Carolina opinion so concentrated and energetic that it will become efficient and give us that consideration abroad to which we shall be entitled. GLAUCUS.

Fruit Trees Among Pines.

An old, experienced and respected friend of ours, in Georgia, once planted a large peach orchard in the glades or open spaces of a pine forest—leaving the large pines as a protection to the more tender peach trees. He was very successful in producing healthy, long-lived trees and regular crops of fruit; and he always contended that the partial shade of the pines was more favorable to the peach than an open and sunny exposure. The pine, he averred, drew nothing from the soil which the peach needed; and he often distinctly stated to us that he had grown peach trees of the most healthy and vigorous character within two or three feet of large and lofty pine trees. We can not doubt these statements of our friend, as we know him to be a man of the strictest integrity and honor, and as we, ourselves, are cognizant of many facts corroborative of his practice and theory. We fully believe that if ever the sweet orange is made a success on our gulf and river coasts, the trees will have to be grown on the north side of buildings or belts of trees, or in the partial shade of our native forests; and we commend to the notice of our readers the positions taken in a short article on page 62 of South Land, October 8. A correspondent to the New England Farmer, also writes: "Not long since I heard a man say that canker worms would not live among pine trees.—The idea was new to me, but on looking around the circle of my knowledge, I can not disprove it. In a town adjoining Beverly, where the canker worm eats very badly, there is a pine tree with two apple trees standing near it, and while all the apple trees in that vicinity were almost entirely stripped, those near the pine were untouched. I made frequent inquiries and have not found a man who ever saw canker in the immediate vicinity of pine trees."—[South Land.

A Mobile correspondent of the Hartford Times gives a laughable account of how negro-repeating was defeated and punished at the late election:

"Our city election on the 6th resulted in an entire overthrow of carpet-bag officials. Every member of the city government is now Democratic. The Radicals used every effort to bring negroes from adjoining counties, as usual, to vote. A recent law passed by the Radical Legislature made it a criminal offence to challenge a vote; but if it could be proved that a man had voted illegally, he was liable to a criminal prosecution. The great difficulty was to find these negroes after the election was over. But the plan adopted by the Democrats to detect them in the late election was this: We have eight wards. A detective force was stationed at each ward, with fish hooks from No. 1 to 8. When a negro who was suspected presented himself, they would fasten the hook in his coat-tail, corresponding in number to the ward. Then when he went to another ward and voted, they would find the hook, which was good evidence that he had voted; they would arrest him at once and send him to jail. After they had got about forty in jail, the negroes became alarmed and gave up their plan of repeating: and the Democrats carried the city."

Health of Chief-Justice Chase.

We are glad to learn that the health of Chief-Justice Chase continues steadily to improve. Beyond mere bodily weakness he is as well now as he was before the attack in August. Complete recovery seems still likely to be slow, but it is steady; and his friends have great hope of seeing him yet on the bench of the Supreme Court before the adjournment of the present term.—*Tribune*.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

NIGHT SESSION.

SATURDAY, Dec. 17, 1870.

The Senate met at seven and a half o'clock.

Mr. Graham in the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Troy, the bill to restore to the Western Railroad Company its original chartered privileges, to regulate the appointment of State Directors, and to define the vote of the State in the general meetings of the Stockholders of said Company, was taken up and amended by striking out the proviso incorporated in the bill several days ago, and passed its final reading.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The consideration of the bill relating to the call for a Convention by the people, was resumed and was discussed at length.

Messrs. Warren and Dargan spoke at length in support of the bill. Their speeches were able and eloquent, and we expect to publish them in full in a few days.

Messrs. Robbins of Rowan, Cook and Worth followed in short but forcible speeches in support of the bill.

G. W. Price, col., spoke in opposition to the bill—was opposed to a Convention any way.

Mr. Jones said as it was the understanding of the Senate to discuss this bill, so that both parties would have a fair showing, the night session had been called for that purpose, a full and free discussion had been had, and he moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and gave notice that he should call the previous question on its passage at 11 o'clock.

The motion prevailed, and the Senate adjourned.

The Senate proceedings of Monday, on account of the unusual length of the session, could not possibly be gotten up in time for to-day's western edition, we will give them to-morrow. The session was consumed in consideration of the Convention bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 19, 1870.

Mr. Dunham, from the committee on Privileges and Elections, reported that Mr. Fisher of Bladen, was entitled to his seat in this House.

The committee was discharged from the further consideration of the matter.

By Mr. Brooks: A bill authorizing the Commissioners of Brunswick, to fill vacancies occurring in their body; referred.

By Mr. McNeill: A bill in favor of W. J. Brown of Robeson county; referred.

By Mr. Ashe: A bill to regulate the appointment of guardians *ad litem*; referred.

By Mr. Hardy: A resolution to restore the credit of the State; placed on the Calendar.

Mr. Martin, from the House branch of of the Select Committee on *per diem* and mileage submitted a report.

The rules were suspended and the report was taken up, (gives members $5 per day and 20 cents mileage and is the same bill that passed the House some days ago and which the Senate amended, reducing the *per diem* to $4 per day and mileage 10 cents, and the House refusing to concur in the amendments a Committee of Conference was had, which resulted in the House branch of the Committee reporting in favor of the provisions of the original House bill.)

Mr. Sparrow moved a concurrence in the report.

Mr. Marler hoped the motion to concur would not prevail.

Mr. Robinson was also opposed to a concurrence in the report.

Mr. Sparrow said he understood that the Senate had voted down the motion to concur in their body and it made no difference what action the House might take in the matter. He hoped the debate on the subject would cease and a vote be taken.

The previous question being called, on motion of Mr. Sparrow, a vote was taken ane the motion to concur was defeated.

Mr. Sparrow moved that another committee of conference be asked of the Senate, to consider the question of *per diem* and mileage.

After some discussion, Mr. Sparrow called the previous question. The call was sustained, and the motion for a conference was put and carried by a vote of yeas 61, nays 23.

Mr. Scott, from the committe of 7, appointed to draft articles of impeachment against W. W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, submitted a report setting forth a number of articles of impeachment against the Governor. The articles elaborately set forth the various and flagrant infractions of the Constitution by the Governor in his recent war against the people of Alamance and Caswell counties, his crimes and outrages against the liberties of other citizens of the State and other crimes and misdemeanors in office. The document is so voluminous that it is impossible to incorporate it in this report, but will be given *in extenso* as soon as possible. At the conclusion of the reading of the articles, Mr. Welch offered a resolution to go into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the articles of impeachment, and to nominate by ballot a board of 7 managers to conduct the trial before the Senate, which was adopted.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Strudwick was called to the chair.

On motion of Mr. Welch it was agreed to consider the articles of impeachment *seriatim*.

The Clerk read the 1st article impeaching the Governor for unlawfully sending troops into Alamance county, and unlawfully restraining certain citizens of their liberties, which was adopted.

The second article in relation to corruptly proclaiming Caswell county in a state of insurrection and through the instrumentality of a band of lawless men, desperadoes seizing and restraining of their liberties certain citizens of said county, was read and adopted.

Article 3d, in reference to the unlawful assault and arrest of Josiah Turner, Jr., of Orange county in the streets of Hillsboro, was read and adopted.

Article 4th, in reference to the seizure and detention of John Kerr, S. P. Hill and many other citizens of Caswell county, was read and adopted.

Article 5th, in reference to the Governor refusing to obey a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Judge Pearson in behalf of A. G. Moore of Alamance county, was read and adopted.

Mabson, colored, moved that the Committee should rise and report progress; lost.

Article 6th, in reference to the refusal to make returns to the writs of *habeas corpus* for the appearance of certain citizens of Caswell, unlawfully held in confinement by his order, was read and adopted.

Article 7th, in reference to organizing, equipping and arming a band of desperadoes from this State and Tennessee, which were placed under the command of three other Tennessee desperadoes, to wit: Kirk, Burgin and Yates, and hurling them upon the people of Alamance and Caswell counties, and confining Josiah Turner, Jr., and F. A. Wiley in a dungeon, &c., was read and adopted.

Article 8th, in reference to drawing enormous sums from the Treasury of the State to further these criminal and unlawful military movements, was read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Jarvis, the articles, as a whole were adopted.

Mr. Jarvis offered a resolution that the Committee of the Whole now proceed to elect a Board of seven Managers to conduct the trial before the bar of the Senate, and that the Committee recommend such Board to associate with them counsel learned in the law.

Mr. Justice was opposed to the resolution.

Mr. Phillips wished to know if there was any precedent for such a proceeding.

Mr. Sparrow replied that there was, and alluded to the Andrew Johnson impeachment case, when the Board of Managers in that case were authorized to employ counsel if they wished.

The resolution was put to a vote and adopted.

Mr. Robinson nominated as Managers Messrs. Sparrow, Gregory, Dunham, Welch, Johnston of Buncombe, Scott and Broadfoot.

[The Republican side of the House made no nominations.]

A ballot was had and those gentlemen nominated by Mr. Robinson, having received a majority of the votes cast were declared elected.

On motion of Mr. Sparrow, the Committee arose, and

Mr. Strudwick, the Chairman, reported progress, and asked to be discharged.

The House then concurred in the report of the Committee of the Whole.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 20, 1870.

At 11 o'clock, the Committee of Managers in the matter of the impeachment of the Governor, accompanied by the members of the House of Representatives, entered the Senate chamber and were accommodated with seats on the right of Chair.

Mr. Sparrow, on behalf of the Managers, said:

MR. PRESIDENT:—The Managers of the House of Representatives, by order of the House, are at the bar of the Senate to deliver to you, as the presiding officer thereof, it being the pleasure of the Senate now to receive them, articles of impeachment, preferred against William W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina.

We deliver to you the Articles as adopted by the House, and in the name of the House and of all the people of North Carolina demand that the Senate take order thereon.

President Caldwell said: In behalf of the Senate I receive the Articles of Impeachment against William W. Holden, Governor.

Proclamation was then made enjoining silence in the Senate whilst the Articles of Impeachment were being preferred.

The Articles were then read.

The Articles having been read, the President said:

Articles of Impeachment having been exhibited in the Senate against W. W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, it becomes my duty, as presiding officer of the Senate, to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate will take proper order on the subject of impeachment, of which due notice will be given to the House of Representatives.

The Managers and members of the House then withdrew.

President Caldwell then said:

SENATORS:—It now becomes my duty, under the Constitution and Laws of the State, to retire for the time being, from the chair, as your presiding officer, and take charge of another department. Allow me, before retiring, to return to you individually and as a body, my unfeigned thanks for the courtesy, kindness and consideration which you have always extended to me personally and as your presiding officer.

The President having vacated the chair, on motion, Mr. Dargan was elected temporary chairman pending the election of a President of the Senate.

The vote resulted in the election of Mr. Warren—Messrs. Graham, Dargan, Brogden and W. M. Robbins receiving complimentary votes.

President Warren thanked the Senate for the compliment in selecting him as their presiding officer. The Senate would remember that the duties of the office were new to him—that he was not an adept in parlimentary law, or in the rules of the Senate—and that he would stand in need of aid. If, however, these imperfections should be overlooked, he believed there would be harmony in the Senate.

After considerable debate on the question of requesting the attendance of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to organize the court of impeachment—the question being simply that of the time—the Senate resolved to send a committee to request the Chief Justice's attendance on Friday morning next.

On motion of Mr. Jones the Articles of Impeachment were ordered to be printed—two copies for each member of the Senate.

The committee on conference on per diem reported in favor of the original bill passed by the House—$5 per day, &c. Concurred in—aye 20, no. 17.

Mr. Cowles was appointed to wait upon the Chief Justice.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Dec. 20, 1870.

Mr. Sparrow arose to a question of privilege. The Standard, in its report of Monday's proceedings of the House, stated that Mr. Jarvis' resolution provided that the 7 managers of the impeachment trial, should employ "seven other counsel" to assist in the trial.

Mr. Sparrow proceeded to read the original resolution which stated that the Board of managers *might* employ counsel. He did not believe that the misrepresetation was intentional and only mentioned the matter that the mistake might be corrected.

By Mr. Gregory: A resolution that the managers of impeachment be allowed to employ a Clerk and messengers during the trial, and be allowed to send for persons and papers; placed on calendar.

By Mr. Johnston of Buncombe: A resolution that the Bill of Indictment against Geo. W. Swepson and M. S. Littlefield, found by the Grand Jury of Buncombe county, be placed in the hands of the Governor, that he may take steps to have the parties arrested; placed on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Gregory, the rules were suspended and his resolution that the board of managers be allowed to employ a clerk and messengers during the trial and have power to send for persons and papers was taken up.

Mr. Strudwick offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Senate has notified the House that the Senate will receive the Articles of Impeachment against W. W. Holden at 11 a. m. to-day.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives attend the Managers to the Senate Chamber at 11 o'clock, in the following order:

1st. The managers two, and two, headed by their chairman.

2d. The Speaker of the House.

3d. The Principal and Assistant Clerks.

4th. The members two, and two.

Mr. Harris, of Franklin, offered a proviso, that any member desiring it be excused from attending the managers. Mr. Harris said the Republican members did not wish to participate in such farcical proceedings.

Mr. Johnston of Buncombe replied that he rather favored the proviso, as the majority of the House were about to engage in matters in which the honor and dignity of the State were involved and should be maintained, and in order that the proceedings be clothed with that dignity, decorum and decency proper to the occasion, he was very willing that the Radical part of the House should be excused from attending.

Mr. Strudwick said that the resolution was one usual to such occasions, and was not compulsory upon any one.

[Page, col., and one or two others of the Republican side of the House, wanted the yeas and nays, and were disposed to delay the adoption of the resolution by parliamentary tactics, but were not sustained by their party friends.]

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

The Board of Managers then presented themselves at the Speaker's desk.

Mr. Speaker Jarvis then said to the Chairman of the Board of Managers, (Mr. Sparrow.

I present to you articles impeaching W. W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, which you are ordered to present at the bar of the Senate.

The House then, in the order designated in the above resolution, proceeded to the Senate Chamber. [For proceedings see Senate report.]

After an absence of some half an hour the members of the House returned to their Hall and were called to order by the Speaker.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that the Senate had passed the bill concerning a Convention of ths people, and asking the concarrence of the House therein.

On motion of Mr. Johnston of Buncombe, the rules were suspended and the Convention bill was taken up, referred to the Committee on Constituti nal Reform, ordered to be printed and made the special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the rules were suspended and the bill in relation to Inspectors for the city of Wilmington, was taken up.

Mabson, col., offered an amendment which, in substance, gives the appointment of such inspectors, weighers, &c., to the Board of County Commissioners.

Mr. Ashe hoped the bill would pass just as it came from the Senate. The bill was gotten up in the interest of no man or set of men, but was offered after consultation with numerous parties, and was offered in the interest of both the producer and the buyer, and had not the least party tinge about it, and he hoped it would meet the approbation of all. The appointments, as the law now stood, were vested in the Governor and political appointments had been made, but this proposed to do away with such appointments.

Mabson's amendment was put to a vote and lost,

The bill then passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, the rules were suspended and his resolution placed in the hands of the Governor, a copy of the bill of the indictment, found by the Grand Jury of Buncombe county against Geo. W. Swepson and M. S. Littlefield. in order that he might have them arrested, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Jordan, the rules were suspended, and his bill creating a commission to inquire into charges of corruption, was taken up.

Mr. Jordan offered amendments to the preamble and section 1st, which were adopted.

Mr. McAfee moved to strike out the name of "M. V. Lanier," and insert that of "H. W. Guion," of Mecklenburg; lost.

Mr. Harris of Franklin, moved to strike out the name of "Robt, Strange" in the Commission and insert that of "W. Scott of Greensboro';" lost.

Mr. Goodwyn moved to strike out the name of "Robt. Strange" and insert the name of "M. W. Ransom;" lost.

Sykes, col., moved to strike out the name of "Robt. Strange" and insert that of "Josiah Turner, Jr., of Orange;" lost.

On motion of Mr. Jordan, the previous question was called and the bill passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 92, nays 0.

The bill appointed David S. Ried, of Rockingham, Robert Strange. of New Hanover, and M. V. Lanier, of Granville, a Commission with enlarged powers to investigate the Railroad frauds.

House Adjourned.

THE ONSLOW RAIL ROAD.—We are pleased to learn that a practical movement has been made looking to the building of this road at an early day. General William MacRae, General Engineer and Supintendent of the Macon and Brunswick (Ga.) Rail Road, who is here on a visit, having volunterred his services, a party, consisting of the General, Mr. Rodrick MacRae and several others, yesterday started out for the purpose of making an experimental survey. A line will be run from this city, direct to Onslow, for about 22 or 23 miles when branch lines will be run from that point, in different directions, so as to look up the most practicable routes and from which the company, when incorporated, can choose such as may seem best.

Our Onslow friends will thus perceive that the people of this city are in earnest when they propose that a road shall be built from here to their county. This survey movement has originated entirely in this city, a fund having been made up here, by voluntary contributions, for the expenses of the present undertaking, such as the payment of the assistants engaged in running the line and for the incidental expenses to be incurred. It is to be hoped that the enterprise will soon be definitely determined on.

For the Journal.

Rosenvink.

F. A. Newbury, Esq., the proprietor of the above named beautiful garden at Magnolia, with an eye to the cultivation of all that is rare and beautiful, has just made an extensive addition to his already large collection of plants and flowers, by the importation from the celebrated gardens of Frederick Adolph Haage, Jr., Erfurt, Prussia, of a large and varied invoice of the most elegant bulbs and plants known in European Floriculture. Among others, he has received the far-famed Colhicum and Leninfolium, both members of the Lily family. There are none others of the class in the United States, and these have been secured at much expense, but Mr. Newbury has no idea of half-way work, and heeds no expense by which his garden may be improved and beautified.—Though the enterprize was started since the termination of the war, it has been conducted with such skill and energy as to be already the largest in the State, and embraces a collection of rare worth and beauty, which does much credit to the judgment with which they have been selected. Repeated visitations always presents some new and desirable attraction, the result of his determination to have none but the very best, and to have that at any cost or from wherever it can be obtained. COSMOPOLITE.

FROM Dr. S. S. Satchwell, the attendant physician, who was in the city yesterday, we learn that the two men who were shot at Long Creek, on Monday night, by L. D. Cherry, are both in a critical condition.

An examination was had on Monday afternoon, before Justices W. J. Bivins and F. H. Bell, which was carefully and deliberately conducted, and which resulted in the discharge of Mr. Cherry.

THE attention of our readers is especially directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Northrop & Cumming, Commission Merchants, in this city, whose card appears in this issue. This firm is composed of live, energetic men, and persons consigning to them may rest satisfied of their prompt and personal attention. Special care is paid to shipments of corn, peanuts and cotton, in the sale of which they have had an extended experience, one of the firm having been engaged in the corn business for the last 15 years.

Messrs. Northrop & Cumming are also proprietors of the Wilmington Steam Saw and Planing Mills, and can furnish any kind and quantity of building materials at short notice.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

WAR IN EUROPE.

PARIS STILL CONFIDENT,—PROVISIONS PLENTIFUL.

THE PRUSSIANS BOMBARD MASLE.

THE PRUSSIANS RESUME THEIR MARCH ON HAVRE, AND ARE DETERMINED TO HAVE-HER.

AFFAIRS AT ROME.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Paris advices to the 17th inst. have been received.

The army and citizens are still calm, resolute and confident. Provisions are plenty and there is no disorder whatever.

The reported German victory at Nuits was exaggerated. The Prussians captured six hundred instead of six thousand prisoners.

The news from the German army of the North is important. The Germans are again marching on Havre, but with a much larger force this time. The French have taken measures to resist. An engagement is already reported at Buibec, seventeen miles from Havre. The French were victorious and the Prussian advance checked.

The Prussians have bombarded Masle.

Serguigy and Beaumont have been evacuated by the Prussians.

There are 25,000 Prussians at Montdidier.

Fradherbe has achieved some important successes.

The Prussians have threatened Chateau and Renault, 15 miles northwest of Tours.

Military critics think the forts will secure Paris from bombardment.

Germany is suffering for coal. Many mines have ceased in consequences of the miners being drafted for the war.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

SENATE.—The dispute over the precedence exhausted the morning hour, when the San Domingo bill came up in order.

Mr. Sherman moved its postponement to take up the Sugar bill—ayes and noes were called.

Mr. Sumner styled the San Domingo resolutions as pernicious.

Mr. Sherman's motion was lost by a vote of 25 to 29.

Mr. Sumner spoke on the San Domingo question.

Mr. Morton is speaking to-night. He gave way and the Sugar bill passed without amendment, and goes to the President.

HOUSE.—The vote postponing the Amnesty bill was 102 to 85.

The Speaker announced to-morrow's session for the debate. Only this delays the San Domingo till after recess.

The Committee on Ways and Means is instructed to consider the expediency of abolishing by compulsion the use of a meter by distillers. Adjourned.

The Committee on Retrenchment appointed a Joint Committee to investigate the Custom House at New Orleans. The committee is composed of Messrs. Harris, Schurz and Welker.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Dec 22—Noon.

Stocks easier. Gold 110¼. Money easy at 7 per cent., currency to gold. Sterling Exchange—long, 109; short, 109⅞. Five-twenties of '62 107¼. Virginia Sixes, ex-coupons, 67; new, 64.

Flour and Wheat quiet and firm. Corn scarce and firm. Mess Pork steady—new $19 12½ to $19 50. Lard heavy. Cotton quiet but strong—Uplands 15½ cents; Orleans 16 cents; sales of 1,500 bales. Spirits Turpentine dull at 45½ to 46 cents. Rosin firm—strained $2 12½. Freights steady.

An Absolute Safeguard.

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by Chronic Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised by a miracle from a similar state of prostration by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is a sure guarantee that by the same means *you too* may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, to all who, by reason of exposure, privations, and uncongenial climate or unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most *particularly* and *emphatically* addressed. You, who are thus situated, are proffered an absolute safeguard against the danger that menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medicinal Stimulant and Alterative, and you will be forearmed against the maladies whose seeds float around you in the air unseen. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are not only a standard Tonic and Alterative throughout the United States, but they are acredited by the certificates of the most distinguished citizens of the Union, to the people of all other lands. In Canada, Australia and the West Indies, they are gradully taking place of all other stomachics, whether native or foreign, and as surely as truth is progressive and demonstration overthrows doubt, they will eventually supersede every other Invigorant and Restorative now employed in medicinal practice.

THE LEFFEL'S UNRIVALLED AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL,
Mill Gearing, Shafting & Pulleys
STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS.
POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE, MD.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR
sept 17 02-eod&wly-oh

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	27 @ 29	LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ —
BARRELS, Spts T., each.		From store	1 40 @ 1 50
2nd hand	2 00 @ 2 65	MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.	
New	2 75 @ 3 00	Cuba, hhds	38 @ 42
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,		do bbls	42½@ 43
Tallow	18 @ 20	Sugar house	23 @ 25
Adamantine	15 @ 17	do bbls	25 @ 27
Sperm	50 @ 55	Syrup, bbls	50 @ 1 00
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,		Do N O	90 @ 1 00
Java	30 @ 35	NAVAL STORES,	
Laguayra	23 @ 26	Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.	
Rio	17½@ 23	Virgin new	0 00 @ 2 90
St. Domingo	25 @ 28	Yellow dip	0 00 @ 2 90
COTTON, ℔ lb.,		Hard	0 00 @ 1 70
Ord. to Mid'g	13 @ 13¾	Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 1 70
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 14	Tar, in ord'r	1 90 @ 1 95
COTTON BAGGING,		Pitch, City	0 00 @ 2 25
Gunny, ℔ yd	27 @ 29	Rosin, pale	3 25 @ 4 50
Dundee	00 @ 30	do No. 1..2	25 @ 3 50
Flax	21 @ 24	do No. 2..1	60 @ 1 80
Double Anc'r	31 @ 33	do No. 3..0	00 @ 1 60
Rope, ℔ lb	7 @ 10	Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal	00 @ 42
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	1 05 @ 1 10	NAILS, ℔ lb.,	
DOMESTICS,		Cut	5 00 @ 5 25
Sheeting, ℔ yard	9 @ 11½	OILS, ℔ gallon,	
℔ lb	65 @ 75	Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
FISH, ℔ bbl.,		Linseed	1 40 @ 1 50
Mackerel,		Machinery	1 75 @ 2 00
No. 1	28 00 @30 00	Kerosene	00 @ 35
No. 2	13 00 @15 00	PEA NUTS,	1 75 @ 2 20
No. 3	00 00 @00 00	POTATOES,	
Mullets	7 75 @10 00	Sweet, bush	0 50 @ 0 70
Herring,		Irish, ℔ bbl	2 50 @ 3 25
East	8 00 @ 9 00	PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,	
N.C. roe	9 00 @12 50	N. C. Bacon,	
do ont,	8 00 @10 00	Hams	18 @ 20
do gross	7 00 @ 8 00	Middlings	17 @ 18
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	9 @ 10	Shoulders	15 @ 16
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern		Hog round	16 @ 17
Family	7 00 @11 00	Western Bacon (Smoked),	
Superfine	6 00 @ 6 25	Hams	19 @ 24
Fine	5 50 @ 5 75	Middlings	16½@ 17
Ex. Super	6 00 @ 6 25	Shoulders	15½@ 16
NORTH CAROLINA,		(Dry Salted)	
Family	7 75 @ 8 00	Middlings	13½@16
Superfine	7 00 @ 7 25	Shoulders	12@14
GLUE, ℔ lb	16 @ 20	Lard, N. C	19 @ 20
GUNNY BAGS	28 @ 30	do North'rn	15 @ 21
GUANO, Peruvian,		Butter, N. C	00 @ 30
Per ton	82 50 @85 00	do North'rn	33 @ 45
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,		Cheese	14 @ 18
Corn	0 85 @ 1 05	PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.	
Oats	50 @ 65	City Mess	25 00 @26 00
Peas, Cow	1 10 @ 1 25	Thin "	00 00 @00 00
Rice, rough	1 25 @ 1 50	Prime,	00 00 @00 00
Carolina	7 @ 8	Rump	00 00 @23 00
HIDES, ℔ lb.,		SALT, Alum, per bag	2 bush. 1 50 @2 00
Green	5 @ 7	Liverpool, sack, ground	cargo 0 00 @ 1 50
Dry	14 @ 15	from store	0 00 @ 1 60
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,		American	1 40 @ 1 45
Eastern	1 30 @ 1 40	SUGAR, ℔ lb.,	
Northern	1 15 @ 1 25	Cuba	12½@ 13½
IRON, ℔ lb.,		Porto Rico	13 @ 14
English, ass'd	8 @ 10	C	13 @ 13½
American, ref.	0 @ 10	B	14 @ 14½
American, sheer	9 @ 10	A	14½@ 15
Swede	10 @ 12	Crushed	15 @ 15½
Hoop, ℔ ton	100 00@110 00	SOAP, ℔ lb.	
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)		Northern	5½@ 8
Whiskey	1 25 @ 4 00	SHINGLES, ℔ M.,	
Bourbon	2 00 @ 4 00	Contract	4 00 @ 5 50
N. E. Rum	2 00 @ 3 00	Common	2 50 @ 3 00
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00	STAVES, ℔ M.,	
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00	W. O. bbl	00 00 @30 00
do Apple	1 50 @ 2 75	R. O. hhd	00 00 @00 00
do Peach	2 25 @ 3 50	TIMBER, ℔ M.,	
LUMBER, (River,		Shipping	11 00 @12 50
Fur Bds	15 00 @17 00	Mill, prime	8 50 @10 00
Wide do	12 00 @14 00	Mill Fair	7 00 @ 8 0
Scantling	10 00 @12 00	Mill, inferior ord	5 00 @ 5 50
		TALLOW, ℔ lb	11 @ 0 12

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, December 22, 1870.

TURPENTINE—During the week just closed the market for this article has ruled very firm, and previous quotations have been readily obtained. There has been a fair demand, and all received has changed hands at $2 90 for soft, and $1 70 for hard, ℔ bbl. of 280 lbs. Receipts have been better, and the sales for the week reach 2,958 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Soft.	Hard.
Friday	140	$2 90	$1 70
Saturday	133	2 90	1 70
Monday	425	2 90	1 70
Tuesday	240	2 90	1 70
Wednesday	1,850	2 90	1 70
Thursday	210	2 90	1 70

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—At the time of closing our last review the market for this article exhibited some dullness, and there were indications of a decline in price. On Friday only one small lot found sale at 42½ cents, and since then the market has ruled somewhat unsettled, and the small sales reported have been at a decline of one cent, as may be seen from our table of sales below. There have been some private transactions at about 41½ to 42 cents, the particulars of which we could not obtain, but supposed to be between 4 and 500 casks. To-day (Thursday) there is a firmer feeling in the market, and the price is better, sales being made at 42@42½ cents for Southern packages. The week's sales are as follows:

Friday	20 casks at	42½	cents	℔	gallon.
Monday	21	" "	41½	"	" "
Tuesday	41	" "	41½	"	" "
Do	10	" "	42½*	"	" "
Wednesday	152	" "	41½	"	" "
Thursday	330	" "	42	"	" "
Do	200	" "	42½	"	" "

*N. Y. packages.

ROSIN—In the market for this article we have no material alteration to report so far as regards prices. There has existed a moderate demand for nearly all grades, and the market has ruled steady and firm at quotations given below—parcels generally having found sale when offered. Receipts both by river and rail have been only moderate, and the stock remaining in factors' hands is light—the bulk of the stock being in second hands, and is held out of market. The sales for the week are as follows: Friday, 3,538 bbls. at $1 60 for strained, and 1,600 bbls., 30 days wharfage, at $1 62½ for strained; Saturday, 75 bbls. at $1 75 for No. 2; Tuesday, 688 bbls. at $1 60 for strained, $1 75 for No. 2, $2 62½ for No. 1, $4 for Pale, and $4 50@$5 for extra Pale; Wednesday, 1,165 bbls. at $1 60 for strained, $1 65 for low No. 2, $3@$3 25 for No. 1, $4 25 for Pale, and $4 75 for extra Pale—all ℔ 280 lbs.

TAR—Has ruled less firm since our last, and has declined 15 cents—closing with only a moderate demand at $1 60. Receipts and sales for the week are 446 bbls. at $1 75, and 343 bbls. at $1 70, and 155 bbls. at $1 60 ℔ bbl.

BARRELS—Recent arrivals of empty spirit barrels have fully supplied the market, and the demand is limited. Prices are lower than last quoted, and only small sales are being made at the following figures: Second hand country $2 10@$2 20 as they run, $2 25@$2 30 for selected, and $2 50@$2 60 for new—New York, $2 60@$2 75 for second hand, and $2 75@$3 each for new, according to quantity and quality.

BEESWAX—28@29 cents ℔ lb.

BEEF CATTLE—Continue to be brought in slowly, and there is only a light stock on market, though fully adequate to meet present demand. There is some enquiry for butchering purposes, and we quote on the hoof at 7 to 9 cents ℔ lb for net meat.

CORN MEAL—Is in moderate retail demand, and the market is fully supplied. Sales are being made from the mills at $1 05@$1 10 ℔ bushel.

COTTON.—In the earlier part of the week the market for this article exhibited some dullness, and the sales effected were at a slight decline. Afterwards, however, the advices were somewhat better, and a firmer feeling was manifest for a day or two—closing steady on Tuesday. On Wednesday the unfavorable reports from abroad had the tendency to check transactions, and the market closed at lower figures—13⅞@14 cents being paid for low middling, with the bulk of the stock here held out of market. The week's sales are as follows: Friday, 7 at 12½, 5 at 13, 23 at 13¼, 9 at 13⅜; Saturday, 5 at 12, 10 at 12½, 7 at 13, 22 at 13¼, 40 at 13⅜, 15 at 14; Monday, 15 at 13, 32 at 13⅜, 16 at 13¾, 44 at 14; Tuesday, 1 at 13, 9 at 13½, 29 at 13¾, 150 at 14, 45 at 14¼; Wednesday, 2 at 12½, 7 at 13, 13 at 14, 1 at 14¼ cents.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton, of the most approved patterns, are in moderate stock, and sell from store at 5½@7 cents ℔ lb., as in quantity and quality.

EGGS—Are in demand, and market only moderately supplied. We quote as selling by the quantity at 35 cents ℔ dozen.

FERTILIZERS—The market is somewhat better supplied with nearly all descriptions, and demand limited. We quote from store as follows: Peruvian Guano, $82 50@$85; Pacific do. $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Phœnix do. $55; Navassa Guano, $55; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Woolston's Phosphate, $70; Chesapeake Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $70; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Poudrette $30; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $60; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $55; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plaster $18—all ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR—There is nothing new to report in this article. The market continues to be fully supplied with nearly all descriptions, and we note a fair jobbing demand. Sales from store during the week at quotations in table, as in quantity and quality.

FISH—Mullets are in better supply, and the market rules dull at a decline on former figures.

We quote small sales from wharf during the week at $6 20@$6 25 for prime bbls.

GRAIN—In the CORN market we have no material alteration to report for the week. None received that we are aware of, but there is a full stock of former arrivals remaining in the hands of dealers, while only a limited demand exists.—We quote cargo price as nominal at 82½@85 cents, and as selling from store at $1 02½@$1 05 ℔ bush-l, sacks included.——OATS—Stock fully fair, and only a retail enquiry. Sell from store at 65@70 cents ℔ bushel, in lots to suit.——PEAS—Are being brought to market sparingly, and stock very light. An active demand exists, and receipts would readily command $1 10 ℔ bushel for Cow.——RICE—Clean is in light stock, and demand principally for retail lots. We quote by the cask at 7½@8¼ cents ℔ lb for Carolina.

HAY—Receipts for the past week or two have been quite large, and there is now a full supply on market. We quote sales of 280 bales at $1 25 $1 30 for Northern, and 167 bales at $1 35@——℔ 100 lbs for Eastern.

LIME—Is in merely a retail enquiry, and we note a fair stock in dealers' hands. Small sales are making from store at $1 40@$1 50 ℔ cask.

LUMBER—Market fully supplied with all descriptions, and demand moderate. We quote sales as follows:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes, $18 00 @ 19 00
" " Hayti cargoes, 18 00 @ 00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards 30 00 @ 32 00
" " flooring boards, rough 22 00 @ 23 00
Ship Stuff as ℔ specifications 23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9 20 00 @ 22 00
Prime River flooring 18 00 @ 20 00

MOLASSES—Only a light demand exists, and there is a fair stock on market. We refer to our table for store quotations.

PEA NUTS—Are in active request, and the market rules firmer. Receipts for the week have been fair, all of which has found ready purchasers. We quote sales at $1 50@$1 60 for inferior, $1 75@$1 80 for ordinary, $1 85@$1 95 for fair, $2@$2 10 for prime, $2 20 for extra, and $2 25 ℔ bushel for fancy.

POTATOES—Are in fair stock, and only a light business doing. We quote Sweet at 50@70 cents ℔ bushel, and Irish at $2 50@$3 25 ℔ bbl., as in quantity.

POULTRY—Is in moderate receipt, and sells as follows: Live chickens 20@30 cents, grown fowls 30@40 cents, and dressed do 35@40 cents each. Live turkeys $1 50@$2 each, and dressed 25 cents ℔ lb.

PROVISIONS—The BACON market is without change worthy of report. Receipts of North Carolina are meagre, and the stock is light, but sufficient to meet the present limited demand. We quote small transactions at 15@17 cents for hog round, and 17@18 cents ℔ lb for hams—these figures being paid for *new*. Western is in fair stock, and demand light. We quote as selling from store as follows: Smoked—16@16½ cents for shoulders, 16½@17 cents for sides, and 19@22 cents for hams;—dry salted, 12@14 cents for shoulders, and 13½@16 cents ℔ lb for sides, as in quantity and quality.——LARD—Full stock of Northern on market, and demand light. Sales at 16@22 ℔ lb from store.——PORK—Is in limited request, and Northern is in moderate stock. See table for store rates. *Fresh* is coming to market slowly, and sells from carts at 9@12 cents ℔ lb.

SALT—Is in fair retail enquiry, and stock moderate. Selling from store and wharf at $1 40@$1 45 ℔ sack for American. Received coastwise for the week about 4,000 sacks, which has gone into store.

SHINGLES—No demand for shipment, and the market rules dull. Only small sales have taken place at $2 50@$3 for Common, and $4 50@$5 50 ℔ M. for Contract.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1870.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

FROM RALEIGH.

HOLDEN IMPEACHED.

CONVENTION TO BE CALLED.

RALEIGH, Dec. 15.

Messrs. Welch, Sparrow and Strudwick, the Committee appointed by the House, appeared before the Senate to-day and impeached Governor Holden. The articles of impeachment will be exhibited as soon as the Chief Justice can get here to organize the Senate as a Court.

The Senate was busy this morning perfecting the Convention bill, and will meet again to-night for the same purpose. The bill will soon become a law.

The 16th day of February is the day fixed upon for the election.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Impeachment of Governor Holden—Singular Conduct of his Friends—A Convention—The Great Revival—The Yarborough House, &c., &c.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE, }
RALEIGH, Dec. 14th, 1870. }

DEAR JOURNAL:—I have anticipated all the news of immediate interest now pending before the Legislature, by telegraph to-day, and can add but little of interest.

The report of the Judiciary Committee, embracing a resolution impeaching the Governor of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, has been the subject of a most exciting debate in the House to-day. It was called up by Mr. Strudwick, of Orange, at eleven o'clock. A negro member immediately moved to lay it on the table. This was voted down. Messrs. French, Justice, Phillips, Harris of Franklin, and every negro in the House poured out the vials of their partisan wrath upon the Conservatives, and defended the Governor to the best of their feeble abilities. Even Mr. Phillips seemed overpowered with the weakness of his cause and the palpable guilt of his friend, and did himself manifest injustice in the narrow partisan effort he was only able to make.

I was surprised that the friends of Governor Holden should have even wished to prevent his trial. If he be really innocent of a violation of the Constitution; if his conduct was law-abiding and patriotic; if he has indeed restored peace to North Carolina and given legal protection to many thousands of her citizens, they should have demanded an investigation into the charges against him. He should have himself demanded it. He has certainly cause to complain of the action of his friends to-day. It looked very much as if they believed him guilty, and that their party was responsible for his crimes. But a man with such friends is to be pitied—even Holden deserves better supporters.

To-morrow a Committee from the House will formally impeach Governor Holden at the bar of the Senate, and he will, of course, be suspended from office. As soon as Chief-Justice Pearson arrives, the Senate will be organized as a High Court of Impeachment, and the Governor will be formally arraigned. A few weeks will be allowed him to prepare his defence, which will probably make it the middle of January before the trial begins.

A bill calling a restricted Convention was formally introduced into both Houses this morning. It will be immediately pushed in the Senate. I am satisfied this bill, or one similar in its provisions, will pass before the holidays. I am glad to see some of our Conservative papers changing front upon the subject, and now joining with the JOURNAL in urging the early call of a Convention. I will write more at length upon this subject to-morrow.

The revival going on in the Baptist Church, under the auspices of Mr. Earle, is exciting great interest here. He is a most powerful and effective pulpit orator. Large numbers are connecting themselves with the church. Governor Holden, I learn, made a public profession of religion to-day. I am glad to know that Mr. Earle will visit Wilmington very soon.

There is a large number of visitors here. The Yarborough House is full and deserves to be. There cannot be a more attentive or polite host than Dr. Blacknall; no hotel is better furnished or kept, and one is sure to meet his friends, for the Yarborough is the head-quarters of good cheer and good company.

In haste, E.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE. }
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 14th, 1870. }

I was not able, in my hasty note this morning, to speak in detail of the question of Convention now pending before the General Assembly. The bill concerning a Convention of the People, which will come up on its passage in the Senate to-morrow, recites in its preamble that the present Constitution of North Carolina is in many respects burdensome and oppressive to the people of the State; and some of its provisions are ill-adapted to the wants and conditions of the people; that the taxes required by it, to be levied upon citizens of the State by the General Assembly, are, in the judgment of the General Assembly, too burdensome to be borne by the tax-payers of the State, and cannot be collected without effecting the ruin of the best interests of all our people, that for these reasons and many others, the Constitution requires such amendments and alterations as to give to our people the relief demanded by them; from their present heavy burdens, which can only be immediately and judiciously effected by a Convention of the people. But in such matters of grave import, the General Assembly is reluctant to undertake any change in the fundamental law of the State, without the sense of the people, in whom, under our government, all sovereignty resides, is ascertained; the bill, therefore, provides for the question to be submitted to the people on Thursday, the 16th day of February next, at which time also, delegates shall be elected to the Convention.

The bill provides for a new registration of the voters in all the counties of the State; that the Convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates, as members of the House of Representatives under the present apportionment; that the mileage and *per diem* of the delegates shall be the same as that of members of the present General Assembly.

The bill restricts the Convention as follows: The Convention shall have no power or authority whatever to offer or propose any amendment or alteration of, or in anywise interfere with, repeal or modify the homestead and personal property exemptions as provided for in article ten of the Constitution of the State; nor shall it in any way interfere with, modify, repeal, or do any other act to restrict or impair the rights, privileges, or immunities of any person in the State on account of his race, color, or previous condition, which is now guaranteed to him by virtue of the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; nor shall it propose any amendment to the Constitution of the State in any way imparing or restricting said rights, privileges or immunities; nor shall said Convention pass any ordinance or propose any amendment to the Constitution of this State, which shall in anywise provide for payment by the State to the late slaveholders of the State, or any other person, for the loss sustained by them by reason of the emancipation of said slaves; nor shall it pass any ordinance or offer any amendment which shall in anywise provide for payment of any debt or debts contracted in aid of the late civil war; nor shall it pass any ordinance or offer any amendment which shall in anywise provide for the infliction of whipping, branding or cropping for criminal offences; nor shall it have power to abolish the present system of public instruction, but to make such necessary alterations to the system as it may deem necessary and proper; nor shall it be allowed to pass any ordinance or ordinances legislative in their character, except such as are necessary to submit the Constitution as amended to the people of the State for their ratification or rejection; nor shall it have power to modify or repeal that clause in the present Constitution which provides for a mechanics and laborers lien law.

I have been thus particular in giving the leading features of this bill that our readers may better understand the debates and legislation attending the question, and because I am assured that this bill will pass without important amendments.

There is much business crowding the calendars of both Houses, mostly, however, of a local character, but of considerable importance. Many of them will become laws before the recess, now fast approaching, but the two great questions of a Convention and Impeachment will not be neglected. There will be no recess until the Convention bill becomes a law, and until Governor Holden is properly arraigned before the Senate, so that the recess will be included in the time demanded for preparations by the managers of the House and by the Governor. If the Legislature is distinguished by any special characteristic more than another it is for the deliberation, and yet the promptness with which it dispatches business. No measure is forced through without the opportunity for proper discussion, but neither personal nor hasty zeal is permitted to delay its action. The discretion, deliberation and firmness with which the two great questions now pending have been treated establishes the character of the body in the good estimation of the people.

The members of the House are mostly young men, full of vim, industry and firmness. They are wedded to no effete opinions and obsolete prejudices. Some faultfinders have objected that there is no leader in the House. We are not so sure but that this is a decided advantage. There are a number of members of decided talents, of great industry, of decision, of pluck, who will leave their impress upon the legislative history of the State. I am well pleased with both branches of the General Assembly, and predict that their deliberations will do much for the future grandeur of the State.

I cannot close without paying a well-merited tribute to the New Hanover members, Major McClammy and Captain Ashe. They are always in their seats, and are hard working members of Committees. Both have taken prominent stands in their respective Houses, and we can promise our readers that the interests of their constituents and of the whole State will not suffer at their hands. Such representatives deserve the esteem in which they are so justly held. E.

The Next President.

The Urbana (Ohio) *Union* hoists a ticket consisting of B. Gratz Brown for President, and John Quincy Adams for Vice-President in 1872. Not to be behind hand the *Union* also furnishes a platform for the candidates, as follows:

I. The jurisdiction of the National Government supreme and exclusive in national affairs. The jurisdiction of the State governments supreme and exclusive in local and personal affairs.
II. Revenue reform.
III. Reform in civil service.
IV. Restoration of lawful money.
V. Universal amnesty and universal suffrage.

THE most promising thing in the matter of "civil reform" is the movement for the repeal of the Internal Revenue system. It is unfair in spirit, unequal in its bearings, and is executed with partiality in many cases. The small fish are caught in the fine meshes of its net, but large ones break through it, or get over, or around it. It is a harness repugnant to freemen, galls their backs, and ought to be abolished. It costs nearly one-half to collect the balance. Down with it!

Florida.

The Tallahassee *Floridian* of the 7th inst., gives the official returns from all the counties in Florida except Dade and Monroe, small Radical majorities for each of which are included in the estimate, and the result is 212 majority for the Democratic candidate for Congressman and 52 majority for the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

"Great Moral Ideas."

Reconstruction, which has so fostered the party of "great moral ideas," has given birth to some remarkable statesmen in both State and National councils. One by one these callow officials are dropping off, upon the discovery of their various crimes.

In North Carolina murderers, forgers, penitentiary convicts and thieves have been promoted to high positions, and are gradually being detected and lopped of.

The National House of Representatives seems to have become a House of Refuge for criminals. First, Congressman Butler, of Tennessee, was detected stealing from widows and orphans, to say nothing of his public pilferings. Then Wimpey, of Georgia, was discovered to be the partner of a party of counterfeit swindlers in New York. Whittemore, of South Carolina, and Deweese, of North Carolina, were caught speculating in cadetships and driven from Congress. Next comes Boyce, of South Carolina, who contributes two wives to Congressional iniquity, unless saved from the predicament by virtue of an improvised Indiana divorce. Last of all, the incorrigable Butler, of Tennessee, is arrested for forgery by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia. So the party of "great moral ideas" has contributed to Congressional morals a swindler, a counterfeiter, two cadet speculators, a bigamist, and a forger, so far as has yet been discovered. Who will be the next criminal and what the next crime will soon be known.

P. S—The telegraph informs us that Butler, of Tennessee, was arrested yesterday for perjury. Who next and what next?

Taxes Internal and External.

After the war, the South, in an exhausted condition, needed fostering care. Wisdom plainly dictated that the Federal Government should extend a generous hand; exert its power to prevent, and to remove disturbing causes; and so tenderly watch the patient as to secure a speedy restoration to health. The welfare of the whole, results from the welfare of each component part. This, though generally true of all countries, is especially true as regards the relation of the South to the United States, because the prosperity of the latter is essentially, we had almost said absolutely, dependent upon the products of the former. The enormous sacrifices, the gigantic efforts of the North to prevent the divorce recently sought by the South, attests its recognition of this truth.

The action of the North in casting burdens upon the South, has been the fruit of blind passion, unreasoning avarice.

Power has been disturbed by the last census, and recent elections demonstrate that it will soon shift from the manufacturing to the Western States. The representatives of these latter States, from the necessity of their condition, must soon become a unit for free trade. To enable them to anticipate, auxiliaries will be welcomed from the South. Here we have an argument and a promise that a *general amnesty act* will not be long withheld.

It is said that the leaders of the protectionists in Congress, to support their tottering fortunes, are bidding for Southern vid. We hope no Southern man will discount his future. We do not believe any Southern man has been tampered with—rumor to the contrary notwithstanding. "He is worse than a heathen who does not provide for his own family;" therefore, it is with us not only wisdom and policy, but in accordance with feeling deep and almost universal, to advocate the repeal of all internal taxes and the reduction of the tariff to a simple revenue standard.

We like not the domiciliary visit of the tax gatherer; our answer to him is traditional and instructive. We desire a frugal, unpretending, republican government; we covet not a splendid government, with an army like that of Prussia, or navy like that of Great Britain, for well we know that glory, pomp and circumstances, palaces and colossal fortunes are inconsistent with the welfare of the masses; and we believe when property is most equally distributed and government least felt—then is man in his happiest condition.

AN OUTLAW KILLED.—From Capt. R. S. Love, W., C. & R. R. R., we learn that one Zach McLaughlin, a white desparado, and an escaped prisoner from the jail at Lumberton, over whose head there hung a price from the State and the county, was killed near Argyle, in Robeson county, on last Friday morning, just before day. The circumstances were as follows; Mr. Henry Biggs, who resides near Argyle, states that McLaughlin came to his house on Thursday night, heavily armed and forced him to join him (McL.) and a portion of the gang in a projected robbery on the store of Mr. J. M. McKinnon, at Argyle. On the way to the rendezvous of the outlaws, McLaughlin stopped and proposed that they should build a fire and lie down by it, as he was sleepy. To this Mr. Biggs agreed, McLaughlin soon falling asleep.—As soon as he was fully assured of this fact, Mr. Biggs arose and, snatching the others pistol from his belt, shot him dead with it. He then went into Argyle and gave himself up to the proper authorities, with the foregoing as his statement of the affair. A jury was empanneled and an inquest was to have been held yesterday.

The Columbus County Prisoners.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE COLUMBUS CO., }
WHITEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 15th, 1870. }

MESSRS. ENGELHARD & PRICE,
Editors Journal,
Wilmington, N. C.:

Enclosed you will find dispatch from James McDonald, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia, giving description of Lewis and McGiffin. You doubtless remember that two men were captured at Fair Bluff a few days since. One of this party, who gave his name as Lewis, answers precisely the description given in the dispatch of McGiffin. The other is a lad about seventeen or eighteen years old, who says his name is Parish, from Brunswick county, Virginia.

The party had with them, when captured, a boy baby apparently two years old, and also a black pony, with grey tail and white spot in forehead. This party have been in Horry county, South Carolina, in company with this Dr. Lewis, who has gone by the name of Dr. Boggs. Said Lewis, *alias* Boggs, has been teaching a school in Horry county, S. C., and since the arrest of these parties in my jail, has disappeared from those parts, but there are parties in search of him.

I simply write this with a hope that it may lead to his capture.

Very respectfully,
V. V. RICHARDSON, Sh'ff.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 12th, 1870.

To V. V. Richardson; Whiteville, N. C:

Dr. W. W. Lewis, who is charged with the murder of Drummond, is five feet seven or eight inches in height, about thirty years of age; has large dark grey eyes that show considerable white. Hair nearly, or quite, black, and generally worn cut even with the lower extremity of the ear; is very round-shouldered; features rather sharp and bony; nose thin, face pitted from small-pox, and left hand scarred from a gun-shot wound.

McGiffin, also charged, represented to be a half brother of Lewis, is five feet nine or ten inches in height, and slender; face somewhat flat with cheekbones slightly prominent; eyes blue and very fierce, and hair dark; speaks quietly, with Irish accent.

JAMES MCDONALD
Secretary of Commonwealth of Virginia

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Legislature of North Carolina---Deferred Proceedings.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 15, 1870.

SPECIAL ORDER

Bill regulating the salaries and fees of State officers. [This bill provides that the Governor shall have $5,000 per annum until the 1st of January, 1873. He shall be allowed a Private Secretary at a salary of $500 per year, who may receive the fees of said office as prescribed in section 12, chapter 102, and no other. He shall be allowed one messenger at a salary of $300 per year.]

Treasurer.—His annual salary shall be $3,000 until January 1st, 1873. He shall be allowed a chief clerk with a salary of $1,500 per year. He shall also be allowed an assistant clerk with an annual salary of $750.

Secretary of State.—His annual salary shall be $1,000 and fees of his office as prescribed in section 13, chapter 102 of the Revised Code and no other. He shall be allowed one clerk with a salary of $850 per year.

Auditor.—His annual salary shall be $1,250 and also the fees of his office, as prescribed by law.

Superintendent of Public Works.—His annual salary shall be $50. He shall not be allowed any sum for traveling expenses, or clerical assistance.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—His annual salary shall be $50, and shall not be allowed any sum for traveling expenses, nor shall he be allowed to appoint any assistant, neither shall any other person make any such appointment.

Attorney General.—His annual salary shall be $1,000 and the fees prescribed by law, except those given by section 5, chapter 102 of the Revised Code.

Adjutant General.—His salary shall be $200 per year. He shall not be allowed any traveling or other expenses or any clerical assistance at the expense of the State.

Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court.—His salary shall be the same pay, and have the same rights as are given by section 6, chapter 102, of the Revised Code. He shall receive no other or further remuneration.

[The bill goes further and provides for salaries and fees of county officers, but we have no space to publish it to-day. We shall publish in full when passed.]

Mr. Olds moved to amend section 6, (which regulates the salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction,) by striking out $50 and insert $2,000.

Mr. Troy moved to amend the amendment by inserting $1,500 instead of $2,000.

This question was discussed at length, finally the previous question was called and sustained.

The President decided that the question was divisible, the motion to strike out prevailed by a vote of 32 to 12.

Mr. Troy's amendment to the amendment was adopted by a vote of 24 to 20, and $1,500 was inserted in the section by a vote of 24 to 21.

Mr. Olds moved to amend the same section by allowing the said Superintendent a necessary sum for traveling expenses and clerical services.

The President ruled the amendment out of order,

Mr. Love moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the sum of $1,500 was fixed in the 6th section, and moved to postpone that motion until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Graham moved to postpone the further consideration of the whole bill until to-morrow at 12 o'clock, which prevailed.

Narrow Gauge Railroads.

The little Festiniog narrow gauge railroad promises to be the forerunner of a multitude of others. Already the popular mind is becoming deeply interested in the subject, and in various quarters of the country—in Tennessee, in Texas, in California, Kentucky and West Virginia, the question is not only being agitated, but in some instances has already assumed a practical shape. It was not long since that reports reached us that arrangements were making in Texas and California for the construction of a narrow gauge road, and now we learn from the Railroad and Mining Register, of New York, that a company is in process of organization for the express purpose of building such roads by contract. Mr. Matt Ellis, President of the Iron Hills Railway Company, of Kentucky is at the head of this new association, and the first road constructed on the narrow gauge principle in this country, will be built this winter to connect the Hanging Rock region of the Ohio river with the Eastern Kentucky Road.

The remarkable success of the Festiniog road is one of the most noteworthy events in the history of modern engineering. It is still more surprising that the application of the principle of the broad gauge roads to neighborhood roads, on a lighter scale, and with less costly appliances, should not have been adopted at an earlier day. The profits of a narrow guage road, as compared with that of a main trunk line, are extraordinary. Owing to the difference of cost in construction and equipment, the little dead weight that it carries, and the light cost of operating it, the Festiniog road pays large annual dividends to its stockholders. The net revenue for the year 1869 was $53,000 on a capital of $180,000. Mr. D'Aligny, a New York engineer, in commenting on the success of the Festiniog Road, says: "The economy of the construction and equipment of a narrow guage road, 2 feet 6 inches, is immense when compared with the cost of a road 4 feet 8½ inches. For a single track it is 50 per cent. over an ordinary flat country; but in the mountainous or mining districts the proportion increases to 75 per cent. and more. In fact, a narrow gauge road can be established, and will prove a paying concern in countries so rough that no attempt would ever be made to construct a road of the usual gauge. Narrow gauge roads will accomplish a revolution in the railroad system of the United States.

Besides the lighter cost of construction, and the cheapness with which such a road can be worked, the saving on dead weight alone is very great. Thus, the engine and tender of the Festiniog Road weigh but ten tons against forty tons on the broad gauge road. Its carriages, holding twelve persons each, weigh only thirty hundred weight, while the broad gauge English cars, which are constructed to carry thirty-two passengers, weigh seven and a-half tons. Thus the proportion of dead weight is but two hundred and fifty pounds for each passenger carried on the Festiniog Road, whilst on the broad gauge roads it is very nearly five hundred pounds for each passenger. Now, here is a style of road adapted to the wants of country neighborhoods and easily within the means of the inhabitants. It costs less to construct than a turnpike, and not more than an ordinary plank road. It will last, when properly constructed, for many years without requiring any important repairs or any renewal of the rails, for the wear and tear of such a road is very small—owing to the comparative lightness of the engines and cars, and the easy and uniform rate at which such a road may be run. As tributary roads, these narrow gauge railways answer every possible purpose. They are cheaply made, cost but little to work them, bring interior rural districts into close connection with main trunk lines and, as their economy and efficiency have been thoroughly tested through a series of years in Wales, they certainly deserve to be extensively adopted.—Baltimore *Gazette.*

From the Raleigh Standard.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad—Opinion of Attorney-General Shipp as to the State's interest in the same.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December, 8th, 1870.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN:—A joint resolution, passed by your Honorable bodies, was sent to this office some two days since. It is expressed in the following language: *Resolved*, Senate concurring, That the Attorney General is hereby requested to render as soon as possible to the General Assembly an opinion upon the rights and interest of the State in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, under existing laws.

This resolution is of a very comprehensive character, and has made it necessary to examine a number of statutes relative to this road and running through a series of fifteen or sixteen years. It has likewise suggested a consideration of questions of the gravest importance, arising out of a construction of the acts of the last Legislature known as the Repealing Acts. With every disposition to comply with the request of the General Assembly, *immediately*, I could not give an opinion without time for examination and some deliberation. I can now scarcely hope to throw much light upon matters obscured by much conflicting legislation.

This corporation was created by an act of the Legislature ratified Feb., 13th, 1855, and under that act and one supplemental thereto passed 14th Feb., 1855, the company was organized.

By section 9, of the act it is provided, "That the affairs of the company shall be managed and directed by a general board to consist of nine Directors to be elected by the Stockholders at their first annual meeting and at subsequent annual meetings." By an act amendatory, it is provided, "That the Stockholders in general meeting shall, from time to time, have power to increase or diminish the number of directors, and that the same shall never exceed twenty, nor be less than seven."

The State originally owned no stock in this company, but the Treasurer was authorized by the act of incorporation to endorse the bonds of the company to a limited amount.

By acts of the Legislature passed in the years 1858 and in 1860, the State agreed to exchange bonds or loan the company a certain amount specified in the act, and take a lien on all the property of the road as security; under these acts of Assembly, the State loaned or exchanged bonds to the amount of two millions of dollars, according to my information.

Next in order was the act of 1866, entitled "An Act to enable the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad to complete its road, pay its debt to the State," &c.—By that act the Company was authorized to issue its bonds to the amount of four millions of dollars and execute a mortgage on its property to secure the same. The previous lien of the State to be postponed and made a second mortgage. By an ordinance of the Convention passed February 5th, 1868, upon a surrender by the Company of one million five hundred thousand dollars of its first mortgage bonds the State agreed to endorse one million of the remainder, five hundred thousand to be deposited in the Treasury as collateral security. Thus far, the State owned no stock in this road, but had a mortgage, a second mortgage on all the property of the Company, and was endorser of the first mortgage bonds to the amount of one million of dollars.

On the 29th day of January, 1869, the act was passed making the State a stockholder. The first section provides: That the capital stock shall be increased to seven millions of dollars, of which the State was to subscribe four millions.

2d section, subscription to be paid in coupon bonds of the State for one thousand dollars each, to be delivered to the President of the Company.

Section four limits the number of Directors to thirteen, of which number the Governor shall appoint seven and the stockholders six.

It is further provided, upon payment of one million of dollars of bonds, there shall be a meeting of stockholders and directors, elected and appointed as therein provided, and a reorganization immediately effected. That of the bonds seven hundred and twenty thousand shall be retained by the Treasurer as collateral security.

By an act supplemental April 5th, 1869, it is provided that the six directors to be elected by the stockholders, shall be chosen by stockholders other than the State, and that immediately upon the reorganization the Treasurer shall deliver the remainder of the bonds except seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars directed to be retained, and thereupon a certificate shall be issued to the State for eighty thousand shares. These acts were accepted by the stockholders. One million dollars of bonds were delivered to the President, and the company was reorganized, directors were appointed and elected, and subsequently two millions of dollars more of bonds were delivered to the President of the Company. Of these bonds one million of dollars was sold by Robert H. Cowan, President, as appears by his report to the Governor, and of the remaining two millions which came into the hands of Wm. Sloan, seventeen hundred thousand dollars were hypothecated and three hundred thousand dollars were retained by him, and so far as appears, are now in his possession. The amount of money received by these gentlemen, and how the proceeds have been expended is stated in their reports. The Treasury Department, as stated by the Treasurer, paid in January, 1870, interest on these bonds to the amount of twenty-nine thousand four hundred dollars.

On the 5th day of February, A. D. 1870, an act was passed by the Legislature entitled "An act to restore the credit of the State, &c." The first section requires the several Presidents and other officers of railroads, who have secured bonds or other securities of the State for the construction of railroads in which the State is interested, to give a full statement concerning the same.

The third section makes it the duty of such President, or other officer, to return these bonds and to account for the proceeds of sales, &c.

The ninth section makes it an indictable felony to refuse, wilfully, a compliance with the provisions of this act. The sixteenth section makes the introduction of the bill, notice to all parties, of the purpose of the State, and thereafter, forbids any sale, transfer or disposal of her bonds, in the hands of any one, except *bona fide* purchasers.

On the 8th day of March, 1870, an act was passed in these words, "That all Acts passed at the last session of the Legislature, making appropriations to Railroad Companies, be and the same are hereby repealed."

"That all bonds of the State which have been issued under said acts, now in the hands of any President or other officer, be immediately returned to the Treasurer."

The second section provides that all money in the Treasury, levied and collected under the provisions of said acts, are appropriated to the use of the State government. This section is perhaps modified by an Act of the 12th of March, 1870, directing the Treasurer to use $250,000 of the Special Tax money, and authorizing him to replace it out of the first money collected, &c. By another Act passed the same day, the Treasurer was directed to deliver five hundred thousand first mortgage bonds to the Company upon their compliance with certain conditions. The Company was authorized to mortgage again for a loan of two millions five hundred thousand dollars and State's mortgage to be postponed. These repealing acts were submitted to the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Company, and formally assented to June 1st, 1870.—This statement contains a compendium, as far as I can ascertain, of all the Acts of the Legislature relative to this Railroad.

From a general view of the subject, I think it must be manifest, that the object and purpose of the Legislature in these several Acts passed in 1870, was to relieve the State of heavy liabilities incurred, and to sever her connection with certain Railroad Companies. As to the Act of March the 8th, 1870, language could scarcely make it more comprehensive. All Acts making appropriations to Railroads, &c., are hereby repealed. Not simply the appropriations, but the Acts making the appropriations. This includes the Act of January 29th, 1869, as I think, for it was one of the Acts passed at the session of 1868-'69. Under the Act of 1869, the State had a right to representation in the board of directors of this Railroad, and the Governor was authorized to appoint seven Directors. The power of the Governor to appoint Directors must cease, I think, with the repeal of the Act by which it was conferred.

It may not be improper to say that the Executive Department has recognized the form and virtue of this repealing Act by the appointment of Directors in the Western Railroad. The repealing act restored his power in that instance, and, as I think, takes it away in this. The cases are analagous.

It is objected that the act is unconstitutional. But the Legislature might repeal the act of 1869, provided it did not interfere with vested rights nor impair the obligation of contracts. What effect this repealing act may have upon the rights of those parties is not presented. But, so far as this Company is concerned, they have fully assented to the act, and cannot therefore complain. And it seems clear that the State may relinquish her right of representation. The Courts, it is true, in construing charters, will adopt that construction most favorable to the State. Yet they cannot disregard the plain letter of the law, although they may consider a statute unwise or impolitic.

I cannot suppose that it is necessary to express a definite opinion upon the precise interest which the State may have in this Railroad. She has an interest as second mortgage—she has outstanding bonds subscribed to this road, to the amount of three millions of dollars. She has paid a comparatively small portion of interest. What may be the future policy of the State in regard to these bonds cannot be foreseen. Her interest may be contingent. The Company, too, may satisfy the State and return her bonds, and the proceeds of sale of bonds. The Company have, by assenting to the act, so often alluded to, made themselves liable to the State for a return of bonds and their proceeds. This is plainly intimated by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, in the case of McAden *vs* Jenkins, have intimated that the State has no interest as stockholder in this road. The point was not fairly before the Court, but the dictum is entitled to consideration as coming from the highest Court in the State.

The question is one of great interest and importance. The interest of creditors as well as the State may be involved in its decision. For any purpose of legislation now pending, I cannot conceive that any expression from me upon this point is necessary or advisable. I reiterate the opinion that the State has relinquished her right of representation in the Board of Directors of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company.

W. M. SHIPP, Attorney General.

Senator Drake has transmitted his resignation to the Governor of Missouri.

A good share of the village of Rochelle, about fifty miles west of Chicago, was destroyed by fire Sunday morning. Fourteen business places were burned. Loss $70,000; insurance $20,000.

St. Louis has been chosen as the city in which to hold the next meeting of the National Board of Trade.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, in his late annual report, says that the average yield of cotton was 178 pounds per acre; of wheat, 13.5 bushels; corn, 23.5; oats, 30.4; rye, 13.5; barley, 27.9; potatoes, 109.5; tobacco, 56.9 pounds; hay, 1.42 tons. The corn crop of 1869 was worth $658,535,700; wheat, $244,924,129; oats, $137,37,347,900; cotton, $603,600,000; hay, $339,602,600.

Speaking of some of the political utterances of Senator Yates, a Chicago paper says: "We appeal from Yates drunk to Yates sober." This is an appeal to a tribunal that was abolished twenty years ago.—Louisville *Courier.*

Carrying pistols is going out of fashion in Southern California, and a paper there says it is "glad to see that most of our citizens have had sense enough to return to the use of the bowie-knife."

Gerritt Smith threatens to start a new party, which won't vote for Free-Masons, Odd Fellows, or any one else whose "ways are dark."

THE Statesville *American* commends the following to the *Standard*:

We learn that a low radical in the upper portion of Iredell, by the name of Russ, Shoemaker, who ill-treated his family and beat his wife unmercifully at times, was taken out and lynched, a few nights ago by some of his neighbors, also radical, and whom he recognized.

Butler's Book on Grant.

Just now General Butler is growing an easy lest he be brought into similar relations to the President as those sustained by Admiral Porter. Within a few days the real character of Butler's book on General Grant, prepared soon after the close of the war with a view of defeating the latter for the Presidency, has been coming out through parties now in the city, who at the time had access to the sheets. The work reached the stage where certicisms were prepared for several journals, and the whole thing was ready to appear when Butler, for some reason, changed his purpose, adroitly managed to get the reviews already written back into his hands again, and from that time to this the book has disappeared from sight. There is now said to be danger that one of these reviews, prepared under Butler's own eye and directions, has passed beyond his control, and is likely to be public property before long. There is no doubt but that the book, as a whole, was a very bitter attack upon Grant, gotten up in Butler's most malignant style.—Washington telegram, Pittsburg *Commercial.*

A Bold and Ingenius Thief.

A sharp trick was performed this morning which for singularity and address is quite equal to anything that has occurred in a long time. A carriage containing a lady stopped in front of No. 13 Broad street, and she alighted. She entered, holding in her hand a check on Van Schaick & Co., amounting to $525, payable to bearer, and drawn by a well-known firm. The check was presented and paid. The lady returned to her carriage, and just as she was about driving off she was stopped by an elderly-looking gentleman, with a pair of spectacles, bare and bald headed, who seemed to come from the banking house, and begged to examine the bills, as there was some mistake. She, supposing everything was all correct, allowed the person to take the money. She waited for some time for the return of the grave and bald-headed old gentleman, when she alighted from her coach, and on going into the office found that she had been out-witted by a thief.

New York *Commercial.*

The Trouble with Canada.

TORONTO, Dec. 10.

The following special from the seat of government appears in the *Telegraph* this morning:

"In view of the threatened adoption by President Grant of Butler's non-intercommercial policy toward Canada, including the withdrawing of the bonding system, it is interesting to know the immense accommodation which Canada has afforded to the United States by permitting that country the free use of the Welland canal. In the year ending June 30, 1870, no less than 2,884 American steam and sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 765,742 tons, passed through the canal. The withdrawing of the bonded privilege would, it is currently believed, necessarily entail a like withdrawal of the use of the Welland canal to American vessels, which, of course, would affect most disastrously the cities of Chicago, Oswego, and Ogdensburg."

Adventures of a Young Irishman.

An adventurous young Irishman in Oregon gives the following brief sketch of his doings in the Pacific States:

I have not been here quite a year, and see what I have done: First I wrote poetry for a cheap monthly at $2 a column. This did not pay. I then started a military company and was elected Captain, married an heiress, and became editor and part owner of a California daily paper, was made President of a Temperance Society and a Poultry Association. Sold out, bought a share in a circus company, moved toward the Sanwich Islands, mutinied on the way, lost all the horses and ropes and saved only one hundred dollars out of the enterprise. My wife died, and now I am married a second time and living very comfortably on a farm.

A Precedent for Porter.

A writer in the Savannah News consoles and advises Admiral Porter. Thus:

It seems that when Gen. Houston was the President of Texas, he, like Gen. Grant of this day, took special interest in the elections. One of his friends had conferred with him, and they had agreed that he should represent a county in the Legislature. Afterwards another and more influential friend of Houston became a candidate for the same office. The General, in order to promote the election of the latter candidate, wrote "*a private letter*" denouncing the first candidate in the bitterest terms, and declaring that his election would be a disgrace to the State. Unfortunately, his "*private letter*" fell into the hands of the first candidate.

Gen. Houston, always holding the same duplicity that has been exploded in the Admiral, and being very careful of his popularity, went on a visit of a week to his first friend, whom he had denounced, and cherished him with every good wish and friendship, all the time he remained under his roof. At length the time for departure came, and they went together to the stage road, where a final farewell was to take place. Whilst waiting for the stage the gentleman produced "*private letter*" in which Houston had abused him so immeasurably, and presented it for his perusal. Gen. Houston placed his glasses on his nose and read it without moving a muscle, and turning to his injured, deceived and abused friend, he exclaimed: "*Is it possible I could have been so d—d drunk as to have written such a letter!!!*"

Mansard Roofs.

These fashionable abominations in city architecture will prove a most costly luxury. In rural homes they are often introduced with fine effect as far as the landscape is concerned, although the room they cover are insufferably hot in summer, and correspondingly cold in winter. But apart from convenience, comfort, or architectural effect, they are regular firetraps, and the city insurance companies will begin to grow shy of them when the danger is once appreciated.—They are nothing less than a great wooden story topping out a brick or stone building, constructed for a bonfire on scientific principles, and placed in a position where the danger is greatest and the remedy least effective. The great increase in the number now under contract and the evident peril to city property from this dangerous nuisance leads us to this plainness of speech concerning them. Some very large and elegant buildings have recently been finished towards the heavens in this way, and others are in progress.—Will nobody learn better until taught by a most disastrous conflagration?

N. Y. *Jour. of Com.*

Shoemakers' Measure.

An inquiry has recently been conducted in the industrial journals as to correct standards of shoemakers' measure, from which it appears that number one, children's measure, is 4⅔ inches, and that every additional number calls for an increase of one-third of an inch in length.—Number one adults' measure is 8⅓ inches long, with a gradual increase of one-third of an inch for additional numbers, so that, for example, number ten measures 11⅓ inches. This measure corresponds to the number of the last and not to the length of the sole.

Blanke Brothers' candy factory, in St. Louis, was burned Sunday. Loss, $90,000; half insured.